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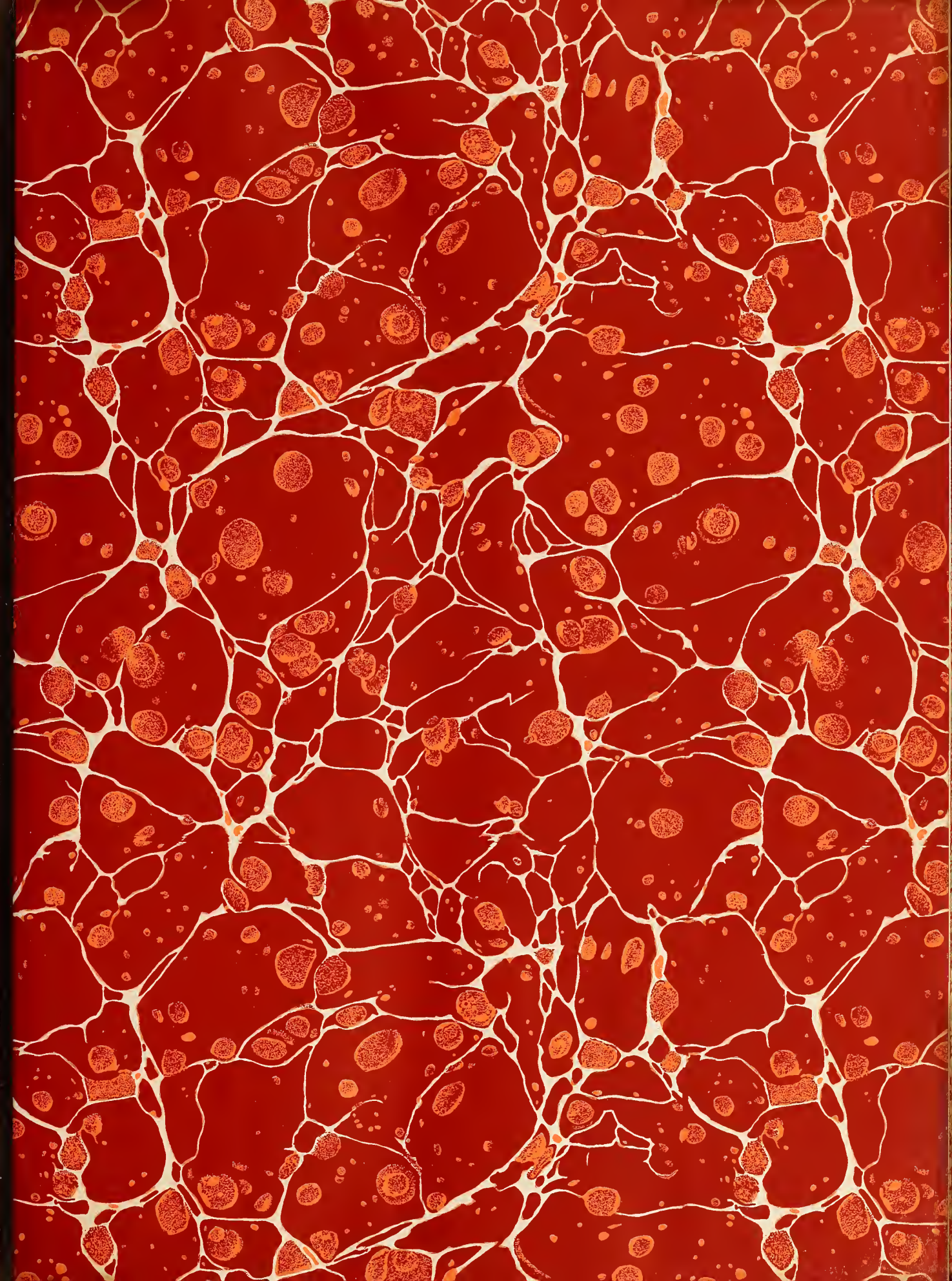
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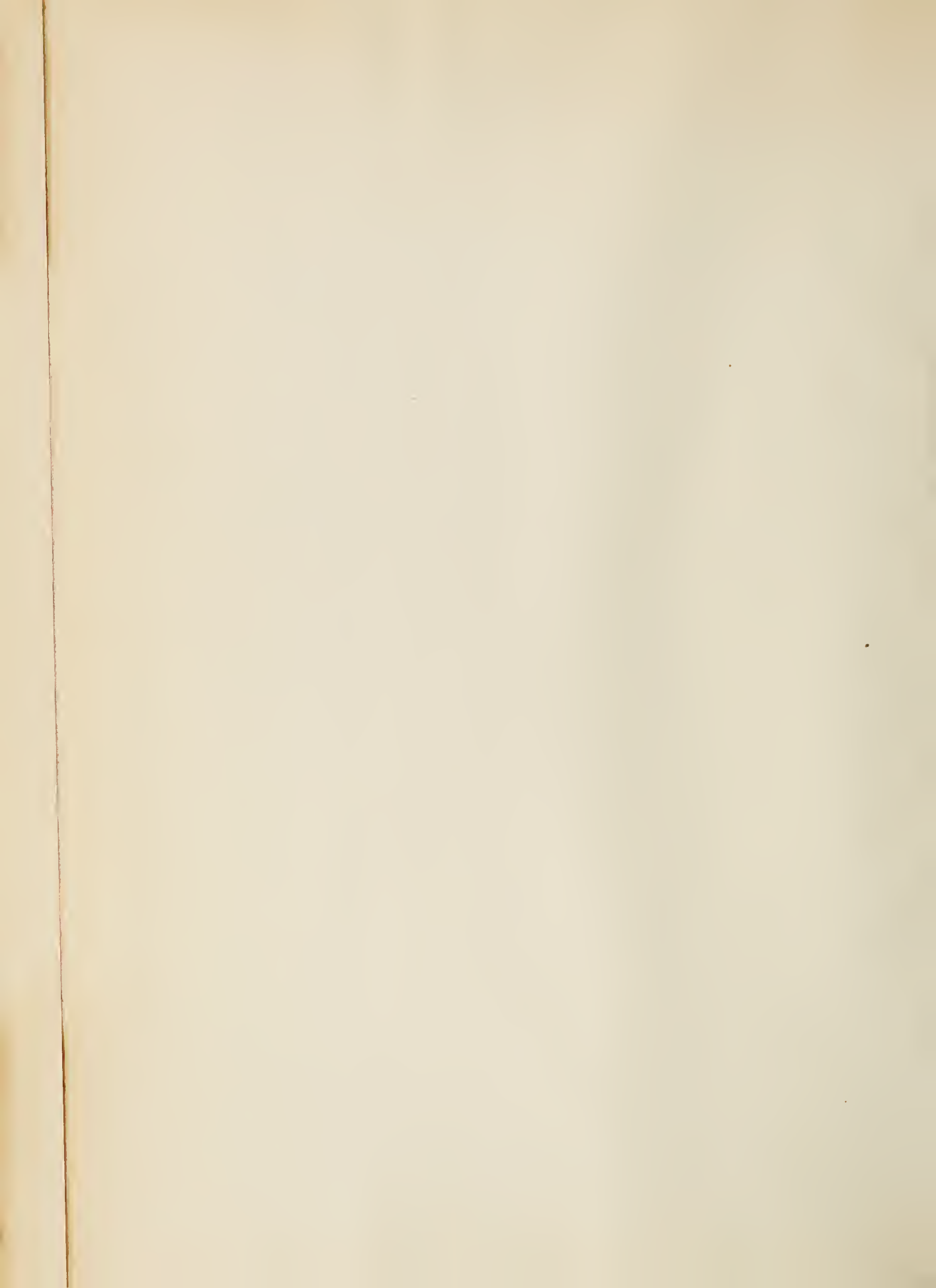


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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 2, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 1

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS WANT "MATURITY" STANDARDS

California growers of fruits and vegetables have again expressed their appreciation of and need for more adequate standardization laws, according to S.S. Rogers, California Department of Agriculture. Rogers reports the apricot, pear, cherry, plum and peach growers committees of the California Fresh Deciduous Tree Fruit Marketing Agreement in recent sessions have asked for a strengthening of the provisions of the standardization law affecting these commodities, and formulation of some definite maturity standards. Growers of apples, walnuts, citrus fruits, lettuce and asparagus have also requested strengthening of provisions of the standardization law affecting these crops, it is stated.

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WISCONSIN STUDIES MARKET FOR MID-WEST POTATOES

Housewives want potatoes that will be either mealy in texture or a waxy consistency, depending on the dish to be prepared, says Wisconsin Extension Service in a recent circular entitled "The Market for Mid-Western Potatoes". It is stated that in order to determine the quality of potatoes offered at retail, a large number of retail stores were visited each of the past three years in the principal markets for Wisconsin potatoes. Samples were taken at random, generally from original containers, in retail stores, and later analyzed for defects. The investigators found that out of every 100 pounds of potatoes shipped to market, there were about 20 pounds of extremely defective tubers.

The circular states that "more than a million dollars could have been saved in handling the potatoes shipped from Wisconsin during the past three seasons if growers and shippers had been as careful about the quality they packed as the consumers were in their purchases." It is stated also that "government grades stamped on the tags and bags should be more extensively and rigidly applied. Every sample taken from bags bearing the U.S. No. 1 grade of the 1932 and 1933 crops exceeded the six percent tolerance. There were no exceptions."

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"AN INDEX OF FARM REAL-ESTATE TAXES IN KENTUCKY" is the title of Bulletin 352, recently issued by Kentucky Experiment Station.

NEW YORK SHORT-TIMEDAIRY OUTLOOK "UNCERTAIN"

The short-time dairy outlook for 1935 is uncertain, according to the New York College of Agriculture outlook report for the new year. High feed prices and ineffective enforcement of price schedules on the unfavorable side appear to outweigh the favorable factor of recovery in the general price level, greater general business activity, and a decrease in cow numbers and storage of dairy stocks, it is stated. Beyond the winter months of adverse conditions for dairymen, however, some improvement in the industry is forecast.

A favorable poultry outlook is seen, based on fewer hens in most sections of the country, low production of eggs, small receipts of eggs and poultry at primary markets, and small storage holdings of case eggs. Higher prices for grain and mash, it is said, may offset the favorable factors for the New York poultryman.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS TOLDLEGAL BUSHEL BASED ON "VOLUME"

Pennsylvania producers and dealers of fruits and vegetables are being told by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets that in the selling of potatoes, apples and other produce, the legal quantity is now measured by volume and not by weight. This change has come about, it is explained, since enactment of the Federal Container Act which supersedes State regulations and makes the legal measure for the bushel, half bushel, etc., depend on a level-full container of the various sizes rather than on a given weight per bushel.

Bureau officials say there is often quite a difference between a 60-pound bushel and a legal bushel basket of potatoes level full. In tests, the level-full bushels have been found to contain anywhere from 52 to 57 pounds of potatoes. This, the officials say, constitutes a legal delivery.

A basket of the legal Federal dimensions measuring 2150.42 cubic inches which contains 32 quarts of standard dry measure, is a legal bushel when level full, it is stated.

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IOWA COMPARES HIGH ANDLOW PRODUCING HERDS

Comparing dairy herd profits from high and low producing herds, Iowa Extension Service reports that income per cow in 54 high-producing herds was \$26.40, and in 54 low-producing herds \$28.43 during the past fiscal year. In the high herds there were 1,491 cows whose average production was 11,471 pounds of milk and 438 pounds of butterfat. The 1,278 cows of the low-producing herds produced an average of 5,659 pounds of milk and 228 pounds of butterfat. In the high-producing herds 51 percent of the cows were purebreds, whereas in the low-producing herds only 18 percent were purebred. It was found for the year ending September 1 that with each increase of 100 pounds in production, the feed cost increased \$6 and the income over feed cost increased \$17.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS' INCOME
UP; BUYING POWER, DOWN

New Jersey farmers in 1934 had a gross income 7 percent higher than in 1933, but because of higher prices for their supplies, their purchasing power was 12 percent lower, says William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture.

The increase in gross annual income was due, it is stated, more to increased prices than increased production. Grains, hay, tree fruits, milk, eggs and poultry shared in the higher prices. Although the gross income of farmers in itself would indicate an improved status for the agriculture of the State, in reality only dairy farmers and growers of grain and hay participated in the improvement, says the Secretary. Increased prices of supplies more than counterbalanced the increased receipts of most other farmers, he says.

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MINNESOTA REPORTS ON
"FARM PRICE FIXING"

Why farmers keep on producing after prices have fallen far below production costs, and why it is difficult to fix farm prices on a cost basis, are points discussed in a bulletin, "Cost of Production and Price", recently issued by Minnesota Extension Division.

Certain fundamental characteristics of farm costs explain the slow response of farm production to changes in the balance between cost of production and prices, it is stated. Topic headings in the bulletin are "What is cost-of-production?"; "Farm costs contain indirect or non-cash items"; "Fixed investments in farming are large"; "Biological nature of farm production prevents quick shifts"; "Large part of farm costs are fixed items"; "Costs vary greatly from farm to farm"; "Uncertainty as to future retards adjustments"; "Exact costs are difficult to compute", and "Individual farm adjustments are too small to affect the market."

The author is Dr. George A. Pond of the division of agricultural economics. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from "Bulletin Office, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn."

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CALIFORNIA ANALYZES
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Supply, demand, and prices of 29 farm commodities are analyzed in the 1935 agricultural outlook report just issued by California Extension Service. It is stated that "because of the drought, current production cycles in beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep have definitely been upset. A marked reduction in numbers and weights of animals for slaughter is anticipated. Reduction in slaughter will be most pronounced after February, and greatest relative shortage is likely to develop during the summer. Substantial advance in prices of all meat animals is expected. Supplies of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums for the coming feeding season are the smallest since 1881."

MARKET LEGISLATION RECORD TO
COVER FEDERAL AND STATE ACTIVITIES

The Market Legislation Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will present, beginning with the January 9 issue of "Marketing Activities", a week-to-week record of the actions of Congress in the form of important bills proposed, progress of bills in committees and on the floor, and final actions. Similar information on the action of State Legislatures will be presented as promptly as possible.

State Bureaus of Markets and others who have information bearing on market legislation are requested to send it to the editor of "Marketing Activities" for inclusion in the market legislation department.

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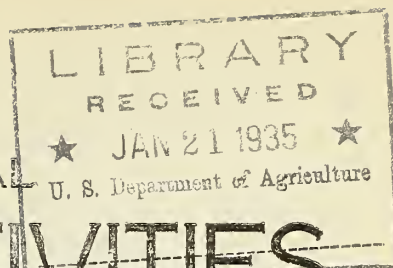
EXTENSION OF THE ROADSIDE MARKET SIGN SYSTEM in Maine is reported by C. M. White, Maine Division of Markets. He says: "We started two years ago with 15 signs, last year with 23, and this year with 28, and what operators we have been able to talk with, all report better business this year than a year ago, - so our reaction is that the autoist does pay attention to the official sign."

SALES OF FARM REAL ESTATE by the Federal land banks during November were greater than in any month since their organization in 1917, according to W. I. Myers, Farm Credit Administration. Sales totaled 788 parcels of real estate in November. Governor Myers says the selling activities "indicate that the increasing demand for farms, noticeable all year, is continuing. Increasing demand has been accompanied by a rise in prices received by the banks."

NEW YORK FARMERS who would grow hops profitably must take into consideration competition from the West Coast where the crop is being grown on a comparatively large scale and at a relatively low cost per pound, says Prof. J. D. Harlan, New York Experiment Station. Scarcity of good roots for setting out new yards is the chief handicap to expanding acreage in New York State at the present time, it is stated.

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington include "Revised Estimates of Tame Hay Acreage, Yield and Production, 1866-1929"; "Prices Paid by Farmers for Food, January 24-27, 1934"; "Prices Paid by Farmers for Household Articles, January 24-27, 1934"; "Measures of Major Importance Enacted by the 73d Congress."

A CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION for the malt industry will become effective January 7, the AAA has announced. The code prohibits unfair trade practices, contains National Recovery Administration wage and labor provisions, and provides for the setting up of a code authority of seven members to include five members of the United States Malsters Association and two members of the industry who do not belong to the Association.



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January 9, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 2

POULTRY PRODUCERS COUNCIL IN ANNUAL SESSION NEXT WEEK

The fourth annual meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will be held at New York City, January 15 and 16. The convention will be greeted by Major LaGuardia of New York City, following which reports will be rendered by standing committees of the Council on marketing, poultry shows, legislation, feeding and nutrition, disease control, economic stabilization, education and research, publicity, organization and finance, business ethics, egg laying contests, and breed improvement.

Topics discussed by leading authorities on each subject will include what's new in the commercial and breeder hatchery code, the etiologic and diagnostic aspects of the fowl paralysis problem, some of the economic aspects of the poultry industry in the northeast, what are some of our R.O.P. problems, the proposed northeastern poultry congress and exposition, the need for standardization of technique in controlling pullorum disease, recent developments in live poultry codes, how the poultry industry can strengthen its position nationally, possibility of establishing a new basis for extending Federal farm credit facilities to poultrymen, and problems connected with selling eggs by auction.

Prior to the meeting, on January 14, various conferences and committee meetings will be held, dealing with poultry feeding, disease control, marketing, poultry research in the northeast, and breed improvement. An annual meeting will be held on that day of the Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors.

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NEW JERSEY SEEKS PERMANENT MILK CONTROL

Need for development of a workable and permanent system of milk control in New Jersey will be discussed at a two-day program at Trenton, January 23 and 24, in connection with Agricultural Week, New Jersey Department of Agriculture has announced. Topics to be discussed include dairy farm regulations and rules on the importation of cattle into the state, sound principles of milk control, and Federal-State milk control. A dairymen's mass meeting will conclude the program.

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4 K Washington, D. C.

ARIZONA INTERESTED IN
PRO-RATE LEGISLATION

Arizona agricultural interests, headed by Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, are considering proposals for the passage by the Arizona Legislature, which convenes on January 14, of an act similar to the California Agricultural Prorate Act. California is keenly interested in the proposal since "a number of agricultural commodities produced in both California and Arizona are in need of a common marketing program."

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IOWA WOULD REPLACE SOME
CORN ACREAGE WITH FLAX

Some Iowa farmers may find flax a suitable crop for growing on acres retired from corn production this year, says Iowa Extension Service citing the last quarterly flax market review of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that while the demand for linseed oil is dull, the commercial supply of flax seed was only 9,000,000 bushels as compared with 13,000,000 bushels for the same quarter a year ago. It is stated that economists believe flax prices will probably hold steady. The Service says a number of Iowa farmers found in the past few years that flax is a more profitable cash crop than oats when the cultural practices and production methods are properly understood.

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FARM INCOME TO EXCEED
SIX BILLION DOLLARS

Farmers cash income from marketings and benefit payments will be between \$6,100,000,000 and \$6,125,000,000 for the year 1934, or slightly higher than earlier estimates, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase over early forecasts is attributed to "unusually heavy marketings of corn in August and September and greater than expected increase in income from sales of tobacco."

The bureau's index of prices of farm products was 101 on December, the same as on November 15; the index of prices paid by farmers was 126 on December 15, the same as on November 15, and the ratio of price received to prices paid as of December 15 was 80. On December 15, 1933, the ratio was 67.

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ILLINOIS HAS MORE
PROMISING FARM OUTLOOK

The outlook for Illinois agriculture in 1935 is more favorable than it has been for the past few years, but there are still a number of dark spots in the prospects, says Illinois College of Agriculture. Some increase in prices of livestock and livestock products is expected this year. Grain prices should be fairly well maintained until the new crops are available, it is stated, and consumers' incomes probably will show further improvement. On the other hand, unemployment is still high, and improvement in the construction industries will apparently be slow, it is stated.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The first week of Congress was devoted chiefly to organization and the introduction of new bills. Committees did not get into action. The following bills were some of most interest to marketing workers:

H.R. 8 - Rep. Sabath, Ill. - To provide revenue from the short sales of shares of stock, grain, wheat, cotton, or other allied agricultural commodities.

H.R. 13 - Rep. Fulmer, S.C. - To provide for research work in connection with the utilization of agricultural products other than forest products.

H.R. 14 - Rep. Fulmer, S.C. - To provide for the use of net weights in interstate and foreign commerce transactions in cotton, and for the standardization of bale covering for cotton.

H.R. 18 - Rep. Fulmer, S.C. - To provide loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1935 in the amount of \$100,000,000.

H.R. 20 - Rep. Fulmer, S.C. - Interstate Commerce Commission to establish preferential rates on shipments of cotton based upon cubic contents of the bale.

H.R. 90 - Rep. Mead, N.Y., and H.R. 1985 - Rep. Andrews, N.Y. - To amend Sec. 4 of the U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1916 as relating to the use of the official grain standards of the United States on grain moved in interstate commerce from shipping points to destination points without official grade determination.

H.R. 96 - Rep. Smith, Washington - To amend oleomargarine law, by imposing additional taxes on the product.

H.R. 98 - Rep. Smith, Washington - To prevent sale or importation of oleomargarine or other butter substitutes manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream.

H.R. 182 - Rep. Treadway, Massachusetts - To discontinue rental and benefit payments and processing taxes under Agricultural Adjustment Act.

H.R. 1377 - Rep. Buckbee, Illinois - To provide for use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown upon farms in the United States.

H.R. 1407 - Rep. Massingale, Oklahoma - To secure to farmers a price for agricultural products of not less than cost of production.

H.R. 2001 - Rep. Pierce, Oregon - To make inspection as conducted under the Meat Inspection Act applicable to oleomargarine.

H.R. 2037 - Rep. Knutson, Minn. - To impose a tax on food products containing imported organic fats and oils.

H.R. 2039 - Rep. Knutson, Minn. - Purchase and storage by government of stocks of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley as protection against shortage.

H.R. 2059 - Rep. Knutson, Minn. - To prohibit sale for domestic consumption or use of oleomargarine containing less than 75 percent of animal fat.

H.R. 2079 - Rep. Vinson, Georgia - To amend U.S. Cotton Futures Act - similar to bills which have been heretofore offered.

H.R. 2751 - Rep. Deen, Georgia - Loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting, up to \$40,000,000.

H.R. 2778 - Rep. Flannagan, Va. - To establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official inspection service for tobacco, etc.

S.J.Res. 9 - Sen. Wheeler - Mont. - Authorizes Federal Trade Commission to investigate agricultural income and financial and economic condition of agricultural procedure.

H.J.Res. 15 - Rep. Burdick, N. Dak. - To provide for cancellation of all feed and seed loans made by the government.

S. 5 - Sen. Copeland, N.Y. - To amend the Federal Food & Drugs Act. This is similar to bills which have been pending in Congress for some time.

State Legislation

Forty-four State Legislatures will meet in regular session this year. Those not in session, unless special sessions should be called later, are Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia.

Since there is nation-wide interest in the activities of State Legislature, "Marketing Activities" will endeavor to keep in touch with and report these activities from time to time. It is requested in this connection that interested persons in State departments of agriculture and State agricultural colleges communicate to the editor of "Marketing Activities" information regarding bills introduced into their State Legislatures, and also as to what action is taken on these bills.

The completeness of this State legislation department of "Marketing Activities" must necessarily depend upon the cooperation of State agricultural college and agricultural department men in communicating news promptly to the editor. May we count on you?

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REGULATIONS of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection and certification of rough, brown, and milled rice, amended as of November 12, 1934, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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January 16, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 3

DIRECT MARKETING FOUND NOT DETRIMENTAL TO HOG PRODUCERS

Direct marketing of hogs has not lowered returns to producers, but the need for correction of some practices in hog marketing generally is shown by a report on a comprehensive study of the direct marketing of hogs, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Direct marketing has not lowered the general level of hog prices, nor has it operated to reduce returns to producers," says Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau. "The sharp decline in hog prices in recent years was due," he says, "to the drastic reduction in consumer income associated with the decline in the general price level, and to reduced foreign demand for American hog products. It has not reduced competition for hogs. There are no fixed price differences between public markets and interior points. A rise or decline in hog prices is as likely to occur at interior points as at public markets."

"Direct marketing has not increased marketing costs nor widened the margins between prices of hogs and prices of hog products," he says. "Nor has it deprived public markets of supplies of the various qualities of hogs sufficient for registering prices for the different grades. In general, the study shows that direct marketing has not operated to the disadvantage of hog producers. It does point out, however, that direct marketing has substantially reduced the number of hogs received for sale at public markets which has adversely affected the interests of stockyard operators and market agencies at some public markets."

A mimeographed report that contains the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the bureau has been prepared, and a complete report of the study will be distributed as soon as it can be printed.

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MORE PENNSYLVANIA EGGS SOLD IN NEW YORK

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture says the broadening of the markets for Pennsylvania-grown products is indicated by a recent report issued by New York Department of Agriculture which showed an increase of 1,600,000 dozens in number of eggs received in New York City from the Keystone State in 1933 compared to 1932. The number of cases of Pennsylvania eggs received in New York in 1932 was 179,000; the number increased to 231,000 in 1933.

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Washington, D. C.

Farm Management.

W. H. Youngman,

IOWA REPORTS FURTHER STUDY
OF HOG PROCESSING TAX

The corn-hog producer is paying his own bill in the adjustment program, says G. S. Shepherd, Iowa State College, on the basis of further studies of this subject. Following a study completed last summer, Mr. Shepherd concluded that the packer was not paying the processing tax, because his margin of profit has continued substantially the same since before the processing tax went into effect. Mr. Shepherd says the retailer is not absorbing any of the tax since his margin of profit also has continued substantially the same as before the tax went into effect. He finds that "the processing tax must be added to the amount the farmer receives for his hogs on the market before the price obtained is as high as should exist under present conditions."

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IMPORTATION of hay or straw for use in feeding or bedding livestock will be permissible without quarantine restrictions, on and after February 1, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced.

FORMATION of a state land-planning agency in Louisiana, to co-operate with the Federal government in determining future land policies, is being recommended by J. G. Lee, Louisiana College of Agriculture. Land-planning boards are operating in more than forty states, says Dr. Lee.

THE POULTRY ENTERPRISE in New York State has returned during the past nineteen years, an average of 46 cents an hour to farmers who have kept cost accounts, according to New York College of Agriculture. The poultry enterprise returned these farmers at least 30 cents a hour of labor, it is stated, in all but four years of the past nineteen. These four years were 1917, 1931, 1932, and 1933.

DR. H. C. MCPHEE, geneticist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed chief of the animal husbandry division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. McPhee succeeds Dr. E. W. Sheets, transferred recently to a field station of the department at Brooksville, Florida.

PROF. H. W. BARRE, director of South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station since 1917, is now head of the division of cotton and other fiber crops and diseases in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND FARMERS in different parts of Massachusetts have indicated they are planning to take an inventory of their farm property, many of them for the first time, according to Massachusetts Extension Service. Farm inventory books are being distributed free by the Service.

MANY NEW YORK POULTRYMEN are planning to raise more chicks next spring, reports New York College of Agriculture. Of 608 reports received, 240 poultrymen said they will raise more chicks, 235 said they will raise the same number as in 1934, and 43 said they will raise fewer chicks.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The following bills of interest to marketing workers were introduced into Congress during the second week of the current session.

H.R. 2791 - Rep. Hope, Kansas - To amend Packers & Stockyards Act, 1921. (This corresponds to H.R. 9529, of the 73rd Congress)

H.R. 2801 - Rep. Jones, Texas - To amend Act of March 3, 1927 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of grade and staple length of cotton. (Similar bills have been pending heretofore)

H.R. 2851 - Rep. Miller, Arkansas - To allot to each cotton-growing family five bales of cotton, exempting such number of bales from tax under the Bankhead Cotton Marketing Control Act.

H.R. 2078 - Rep. Vinson, Georgia - Same as H.R. 2851, except that the exemption would be two bales only.

H.R. 2017 - Rep. Goldsborough, Md. - To amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930, to include floricultural products. (A like bill was introduced in the last session of Congress)

H.R. 2066 - Rep. Lemke, N.D., and S. 212 - Sen. Frazier, N.D. - To liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at reduced rate of interest, etc. Entitled "The Farmers Farm Act."

S. 25 - Sen. Costigan, Colo. - To make loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting, and for feed for livestock in drought and storm-stricken areas.

S. 81 - Sen George, Ga. - To provide for collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by Department of Agriculture. (Bills on this subject were introduced in the 71st, 72nd, and 73rd Congresses, but were not passed)

H.S.Res. 68 - Rep. Ferguson, Okla. - To appropriate \$60,000,000 for relief of the beef cattle industry.

H.R. 3247 - Rep. Jones, Texas - To provide loans for crop production and harvesting, and for feed for livestock, in the amount of \$40,000,000.

H.R. 3258 - Rep. Flannagan, Va. - To provide for tobacco standards of classification, and for an official inspection service.

H.R. 3260 - Rep. Withrow, Wisc. - To impose additional taxation upon oleomargarine.

H.R. 3468 - Rep. Eicher, Iowa - To amend Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to provide a system of determining cost of production of agricultural products; to repeal existing price-parity provision; to make apportionments, etc.

S. 394 - Sen. King, Utah - To regulate motor transportation on public highways.

H.R. 3009 - Rep. Jones, Texas - To regulate transactions in interstate commerce in grains and other commodities, on commodity futures exchanges. (This bill was favorably reported at the last session).

H.J.Res. 55 - Rep. Kvale, Minn. - To amend U.S. Constitution conferring upon Congress the power to regulate production and marketing of all commodities and to prescribe minimum wages and maximum hours of labor during an emergency.

H.R. 2736 - Rep. Buchanan, Texas - To provide classification by grade and staple of cotton, for producers, and to furnish farmers timely information on market supply, demand, location, condition, and market prices.

H.R. 2795 - Rep. Johnson, Texas - To amend the U.S. Cotton Futures Act.

H.R. 2800 - Rep. Johnson, Texas - To provide for use of net weights on cotton in commerce, and standards for bale covering. (Bills similar to this have been before Congress for several years)

H.R. 300 - Rep. Culkin, N.Y. - To prohibit manufacture of oleomargarine wholly or in part from fat other than that of milk or cream.

H.R. 3021 - Rep. Hope, Kansas - To lend up to \$50,000,000 for crop production and harvesting in 1935.

H.R. 3064 - Rep. Brown, Ga. - To establish growers' cooperative commodity markets.

H.R. 3483 - Rep. Parks, Ark. - To direct extension of farm loans by Federal Land Banks for a period of two years.

H.R. 3646 - Rep. Kvale, Minn. - To amend Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to farm prices.

S. 12 - Sens. Vanderberg, Copeland, and Murphy - To amend Packers & Stockyards Act by adding Title V.: "Live Poultry Dealers and Handlers."

S. 96 - Sen. Trammell, Fla. - To lend farmers \$50,000,000 for crop production and harvesting, until June 30, 1936.

S. 332 - Sen. Vanderberg, Mich. - To amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to make beans a basic agricultural commodity.

S. 439 - Sen. Thomas, Okla. - To secure to farmers a price for agricultural products not less than cost of production, including a reasonable profit.

S. 510 - Sen. Steiwer, Oregon. - To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate all phases of taxation in relation to agriculture.

S. 571 - Sen. Russell, Ga. - To exempt a limited quantity of cotton (3 bales) produced by small producers, from the cotton ginning tax.

S. 580 - Sen. McCarran, Nev. - A new draft of "Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act."

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POULTRY PRODUCERS COUNCIL PASSES MANY RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-two resolutions dealing with a wide variety of subjects, from a request that the Farm Credit Administration make a study of poultry and egg auctions to a recommendation for cooperative action with the New York Mercantile Exchange to bring about a substitute quotation for that of "Premium Mark", were adopted by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, in annual convention in New York City, January 15 and 16.

Other resolutions of interest to marketing specialists included a recommendation to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act so as to include eggs and poultry in the definition of perishable agricultural commodities; a recommendation for national legislation which would "provide for a study of the marketing phases of the poultry industry"; a request that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration make relative price studies on grain, poultry and eggs; a recommendation that food authorities distribute more information to consumers concerning the food value of poultry products, and a recommendation that legislation be enacted in each of the Northeastern States providing for uniform egg grades and grade terms and sufficient funds for adequate enforcement.

The Council resolved that the Secretary of Agriculture recommend the purchase of eggs for relief purposes; that the code of fair competition of the commercial and breeder hatchery code be continued during 1936; that the Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service secure more adequate statistics concerning the commercial poultry industry; that an excise tax or some other form of protection be provided against importation of eggs and egg products, and that the Council committee on education and research investigate the "very controversial matter of air cell tremulosity."

Copies of all resolutions and of reasons why these resolutions were adopted may be obtained from Sidney A. Edwards, Secretary, Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Hartford, Conn.

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ECONOMICS BUREAU BEGINS NEW MARKETING RESEARCH

A new program of marketing research and organization of a division to conduct this research, under the direction of Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, have been announced by Nils A. Olsen, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Consumer aspects in marketing and consumers' interest in

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prices will play an important part in the bureau's new research program, Mr. Olsen said. Studies will be made to disclose variations in consumption of agricultural products, the reasons for these variations, and ways to expand consumption of farm products by such means as improved distribution, better packaging and the use of consumer grades.

Mr. Olsen declared that "many present marketing facilities and methods are uneconomic and inadequate" and that "investigations looking toward reorganization of physical facilities of marketing are being projected as part of the general program of readjustment." Accurate and detailed facts about price spreads will be obtained.

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GEORGIA STUDIES TRUCKED PRODUCTS AT ATLANTA

Commissioner Tom Linder of Georgia Department of Agriculture reports that "in twelve months there was brought into the Atlanta market 5,025 truck loads of truck, produce, vegetables and fruits. Of this amount, Georgia produced more than 2,800 truck loads. There was brought in from Florida more than 1,500 truck loads, the remainder coming from a great number of States. Of the 2,200 truck loads brought in from other states, approximately 1,100 loads consisted of grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, avocados and fruits that we do not grow in Georgia. One-third to one-half of the trucks coming from Florida went back to Florida loaded."

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JERSEY AUCTIONS RAISED EGG QUALITY

Establishment of egg auction markets in New Jersey has resulted in the recognition of New Jersey State graded eggs as being of the highest quality that can be obtained anywhere in the country, Alben E. Jones, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, told the New Jersey State Poultry Association meeting at Trenton, January 24. He declared that the auction market has brought the total gross charge for all the services performed by it, including grading, inspection, selling charges, distribution of cases, and other services, to about 5 percent, whereas the New York wholesale receiver's charge was generally nearer 10 percent.

"This saving and the increased prices received through the sale of eggs by auction has meant an added return to poultrymen during the past four years in excess of \$300,000," he stated. The auctions sold 159,005 cases of eggs during the past calendar year, and 1,989,563 pounds of poultry.

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A SUMMARY of Federal and State laws pertaining to containers for fruits and vegetables may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

THE COTTON QUOTA for 1935 under the Bankhead Act is 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds of lint cotton. Tax exemption certificates for this quantity of cotton will be issued upon application of cotton growers.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The following bills of interest to marketing workers were introduced into Congress during the third week of the current session.

H.J.Res. 100 - Rep. Knutson, Minn. - To authorize the Federal Trade Commission to make investigations re: agricultural income, and financial and economic condition of agricultural producers.

S.859 - Sen. Smith, S.C. - To make loans for crop production and harvesting during 1935. This bill has been reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S.626 - Sen. McNary, Oreg. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity.

S.542 - Sen. Capper, Kans. - To amend the Packers & Stockyards Act.

S.J.Res. 31 - Sen Murray, Mont. - To make loans to farmers in drought-stricken areas of Montana, for crop production, etc.

H.R. 3894 - Rep. Hildebrandt, S.D. - To stimulate competitive buying of swine; to provide for establishment of standards for grading swine, etc.

H.R. 3651 - Rep. Deen, Ga. - To exempt a limited quantity of cotton (three bales) produced by small producers, from the cotton ginning tax.

H.R. 3643 - Rep. Wearin, Ia. - To amend the Packers & Stockyards Act.

H.R.3637 - Rep. Mitchell, Tenn. - To exempt hog producers from the processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

H.R.3631 - Rep. Martin, Mass. - To amend Sec. 9 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act with reference to processing taxes.

H.R.4125 - Rep. Kerr, N.C. - To prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes.

H.R.4298 - Rep. Massingale, Okla. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide additional relief by securing to farmers a minimum price for agricultural commodities, not less than cost of production.

S.1034 - Sen. Bailey, N.C. - To encourage and revive export trade in agricultural products of the United States.

S.859 - Sen. Smith, S.C., and H.R.3247 - Rep. Jones, Texas. - To make loans to farmers in drought and storm-stricken areas for crop production, harvesting, feed, etc. The Jones Bill passed the House on Jan. 21, authorizing \$40,000,000. The Smith Bill passed the Senate the same day, with amendments increasing the amount to be loaned, from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

STATE LEGISLATION

South Dakota: Senate Bill No. 2, introduced by L. M. Simons,

is entitled "An Act defining the method of taxation of grain received in or handled by elevators and warehouses." This bill would require the payment of one-fourth of one mill per bushel upon all wheat and flax, and one-eighth of one mill per bushel upon all other grain, by elevators or warehouses operated in the State.

South Dakota: Senate Bill No. 5, introduced by Mr. McMurray would amend Secs. 6 & 7, Chap. 208, Laws 1918, as amended by Chap. 190, Laws 1923, relating to traffic in eggs. These amendments would require prompt candling and protection against spoilage; also the payment by egg dealers of a license fee of one dollar annually.

North Dakota: A livestock weighing and grading bill has been introduced into the House by J.C. Hanson, D.C. Cuningham, and W.W. Treffry. The measure provides for the board of railroad commissioners to appoint weighers and graders at packing plants, slaughtering houses and concentration points. This bill was passed by the Legislature in 1933, but was vetoed by former Gov. William Langer.

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MARYLAND MARKETS DEPARTMENT

EXTENDS SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

Maryland Department of Markets has materially expanded its activities the past few years, particularly since the organization of new governmental agencies directly involved in the production and distribution of farm products, it is stated in the department's current "Market News Letter". During the past year, 121 cars of Irish potatoes were marketed in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

A study of motor truck transportation was made in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration. Other projects included grade studies of sweet corn at six factories, grade studies of tomatoes at fifteen factories, grade studies of fish at five principal sea food shipping points in Maryland, and studies involving cost of packages used by truck farmers in the sale and distribution of truck crops and canning crops other than corn and tomatoes.

The department reports that during the past year 507,635 baskets of tomatoes were inspected for 14 canners; approximately 200,000 dozen of eggs were inspected and certified for 35 producers in five counties; 11,234 pounds of domestic rabbit meat was inspected for 87 producers, and 600 gallons of maple syrup was inspected and certified for a maple products association.

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DESIGNATION OF POTATOES AS A BASIC COMMODITY under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and enactment of control legislation for the crop similar to the Kerr-Smith Act for tobacco, were recommended by representatives of eleven potato growing States at a meeting, January 18, at the Department of Agriculture, in Washington. State delegations favoring the action were: Maine, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, Ohio, Kansas, Alabama, Michigan, and Louisiana. The Connecticut representative voted against the proposal. Not voting were representatives of Minnesota, North Dakota, New York, and Florida.

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STATE AND FEDERAL RECEIVED

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 30, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 5

WOULD SELL QUALITY BEEF UNDER "BREED NAME"

The sale of high-quality beef under its breed name is a possibility in beef-cattle improvement, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, told the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association at its recent Golden Jubilee in Chicago. The same idea, he declared, is already a reality in the case of some other food products, such as fruit, vegetables, eggs, and milk. In the case of meat, he stated, the breed identity could be maintained by suitable labeling or designation by reliable dealers.

Commenting on developments in livestock marketing, Dr. Mohler said that Federal legislation involving supervision of livestock transportation and central markets has already led to materially improved conditions and savings to producers. He expressed the opinion that public support of Government efforts in this direction would bring about further betterment of the marketing structure.

Dr. Mohler suggested the desirability of studies to indicate the most desirable quantity or proper range of meat consumption in the United States, taking into consideration both the nutritive value of meats and palatability of the entire diet.

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RHODE ISLAND TO HOLD AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The eighth Rhode Island agricultural conference will be held at Providence, Rhode Island, February 7, 8, and 9. The program includes addresses on how the AAA program helps northeastern agriculture, by W. Tapp, AAA; how the Federal Farm Credit program is helping the New England farmer, by C. R. Arnold of the Farm Credit Administration; vegetable marketing agreements under the AAA by W. G. Meal, AAA; competition between California and eastern vegetable growers by Prof. H. C. Thompson of New York State College; and the economic value of bees to Rhode Island agriculture, by Dr. E. F. Phillips of New York College of Agriculture. A dairy session on the 9th will include addresses on Federal milk licenses in Rhode Island, by E. M. Harmon, AAA; milk marketing stabilization and price control from the producer's viewpoint, by H. H. Rathburn of the Dairymen's League; and the functions and accomplishments of Rhode Island State Board of Milk Control, by Harry R. Lewis, Chairman.

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NEW JERSEY WOULD FIGHTNEW YORK "POULTRY RACKET"

Appointment of a "Producers' Vigilance Committee" to fight racketeering in the live poultry industry of the City of New York, was advocated at a poultry association meeting at Trenton, New Jersey, last week, by Wallace S. Mooreland of New Jersey College of Agriculture. Mooreland said he had discussed the proposal with LeRoy Peterson, New York Live Poultry Code Supervisor, and with William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., New York City Commissioner of Markets, and that both were in favor of it.

LeRoy Peterson, at the meeting, urged New Jersey poultrymen to sell to the New York market. There is no reason, he said, why poultry shipments from nearby States should not steadily increase. Why should it be necessary to ship poultry all the way from the West and Southwest, he asked, when producers in New Jersey can raise such excellent fowl? "We believe that as good or better poultry is being raised nearby," he said, "and that the cost of transportation can be reduced by at least two cents a pound." Peterson characterized the difference between the 13 cents a pound paid to the farmer and the 30 cents paid by the housewife as "too wide a spread".

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SOUTH CAROLINA FARM WIVESADD TO FARM INCOME

Louisiana Extension Service reports that a survey made in South Carolina showed that housewives supplied 25 percent of the farm income. Poultry, eggs, garden crops, honey and other products were produced by farm women and sold for cash. The Service is telling Louisiana farm people that there are good opportunities for such a side line income in Louisiana, and that "if the farmer is so interested in cotton, rice or sugar cane production that he will not produce these profitable side lines, the Louisiana housewife might follow the example set by the South Carolina farm women."

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EXPORT APPLE SEASONBEST IN THREE YEARS

The 1933-34 apple export season proved to be the most satisfactory season from the standpoint of exporters since 1930-31, according to F. A. Motz and A. C. Edwards of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a report just issued by the bureau. It was the most satisfactory season, it is stated, because of the improvements in foreign exchange rates, increase in the French quota and the short apple crops in the United States and in Europe. The report discusses market conditions and trade restrictions in Europe, slack packages, bushel baskets, boxed apples, and barreled apples.

In a summary on pears it is stated that "pears enjoyed a fairly successful season in 1933-34", and as to grapes that "the success of the grape deal in the United Kingdom was an outstanding event of the 1933-34 grape export season."

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The following bills were introduced into Congress during the past week.

H.R. 4512 - Rep. Jones, Texas, and S. 1384 - Sen. Fletcher, Florida - To amend the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Loan Act, Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Farm Credit Act of 1933. The proposed bill is entitled: "Farm Credit Act of 1935".

H.R. 4466 - Rep. Chapman, Ky. - To amend the act of January 14, 1925 re: collection and publication of tobacco statistics.

J.H.Res 131 - Rep. Wearin - Iowa - To authorize the Federal Trade Commission to investigate agricultural income, and financial and economic conditions of agricultural producers.

S. 1344 - Sen. Capper, Kans. - To amend the Grain Futures Act and affect all commodity exchanges. The bill is entitled: "Commodity Exchange Act".

S.1344 - Sen. Shipstead, Minn. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to farm prices.

S. 1389 - Sen. Bankhead, Ala. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to eliminate the limitation of time allowed the Secretary of Agriculture for disposing of all cotton held by him.

S. 1420 - Sen. Frazier, N.Dak. and H.R. 4449 - Rep. Lemke, N. Dak. - to amend Bankruptcy Act. This relates to relief to be afforded farmers.

STATE LEGISLATION

Maine: H.P. 98, by Mr. Findlen. An act to assure proper branding of potatoes. The bill provides that U.S. grades and such other grades as may be promulgated by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, shall be made the official State grades for potatoes. All containers shall have indicated thereon the name and address of producer or marketing agent, and also the name and grade of the product.

Rhode Island: S. 33, presented by Sen. Dwire. This bill would add to the Act of 1934 creating the Board of Milk Control the following: "The power of said board to establish minimum prices to be charged in any locality for certified milk distributed for sale therein for fluid consumption shall be limited to the establishment of minimum prices no greater than the minimum prices established by said board in any such locality for the sale of Grade A milk."

New Hampshire: A bill which provides a definition for a fresh egg and which would require all fresh eggs sold at retail to be marked

and identified with the word "fresh" has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature. The accompanying statement of "fresh" would be required for eggs advertised for sale at roadsides as well as by merchants. A fresh egg as defined by the bill has an air cell not greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth, localized and regular in outline; a yolk fairly well centered, outline only moderately defined, slightly mobile and free from visible germ development; a white which is firm and clear; and is free from odor and flavor. This bill requires also that all eggs shall be sold on size and that a statement of size shall accompany all lots of eggs sold, offered or exposed for sale, exchanged or distributed at retail in the State. The sizes specified are large, medium, pullet or small, and pewee. Large eggs as defined by the measure are required to weigh 24 oz. to the dozen with no eggs weighing less than 1-11/12 oz; medium eggs - 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the dozen with no egg weighing less than 1-9/12 oz; pullet or small eggs - 19 oz. to the dozen with no egg weighing less than 1-7/12 oz; peweess - include all eggs that do not meet the requirements of large, medium, pullet or small. The bill allows anyone who does not care to grade eggs for size to sell them as unclassified but such eggs must be so marked and identified. A liberal tolerance of two eggs per dozen is proposed by the bill but these two eggs must meet the requirements of the next lower grade or size.

New Hampshire: A bill which provides for the licensing by the Commissioner of Agriculture of all persons engaged in the business of buying and selling poultry to be used for food purposes has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature. The bill provides that all holding a license must affix a copy of the same and two license plates to each vehicle used in the transportation of poultry. It requires further that the live poultry dealer must have in his possession when transporting poultry over the highway a signed copy of the bill of sale containing a statement of the number, weight, breed and price of the poultry purchased.

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POTATO GROWERS RECOMMEND
PRINCIPLES FOR CONTROL

The following recommendations have been made to the AAA by a potato advisory committee representing producers in sixteen States:

Determination by the Secretary of Agriculture of the advisable size of the annual crop to be marketed with a view towards establishing and maintaining a parity price level for potatoes; a flexible basis of allotment to States, using a production average computed from the three highest yields and acreages of the five year period, 1930-34; allotments to individual growers based on State allotments; a tax of half a cent a pound on all potatoes marketed which are not covered by tax exempt certificates; marketing of all potatoes in closed packages; transfer of tax exempt certificates between growers, and between districts with their value to be determined by the supply and demand for them; provision for a reserve to care for new growers; and a referendum on the plan after one year of operation.

As a basis for allotment to States, it was recommended that out of the 1930-34 period there shall be computed from the official estimates on the potato crop for each State, the average of the three highest acreages, computed to hundreds of acres and the three highest yields computed to tenths or a bushel, and use of the produce of these two averages for each State as an average production base. The acreage and yields selected need not necessarily be for identical years, it was stated.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

U. S. Department of Agriculture

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 6, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 6.

IOWA ISSUES NEW ECONOMICS PUBLICATION

A monthly publication entitled "Iowa Farm Economist" that contains feature articles on current research in economics at Iowa State College has been started by Iowa Extension Service. In the first issue, that of January 1935, it is stated that "in some cases these articles will be popularized summaries of technical bulletins; in other cases they will deal with research not published anywhere else. Some discussions and reviews of current economic subjects will be presented."

Articles in the current issue include: "Current Lard Prices Misleading" by T. W. Schultz; "Shall I sign the 1935 Corn-Hog Contract?" by John A. Hopkins; "Kansas City Outbids Chicago" by R. C. Bentley; "Paying the Processing Tax" by Geoffrey S. Shepherd; "Check Up on Your Business!" by Leland G. Allbaugh; "People, Production, Plans" by R. E. Wakely, and "Where Does the Money Go?" by Leland G. Allbaugh.

"Lard has been on the spot during the depression...And that means lower hog prices," says a sub-head. "Kansas City needs corn... It's going to pay the price...because it's reaching into the Chicago section of Iowa's surplus feed area" says another. "Who pays this hog processing tax, anyway?...Back east they say it's the consumer... Out here they say the farmer pays it," says Geoffrey S. Shepherd in an article presenting some statistics on the question. The article on "People, Production, Plans" is "all about Iowa's population in 1980... Who will be here and the planning that must be done...You'd be suprised," says R. E. Wakely. The next issue of the magazine will be in April.

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ECONOMICS BUREAU STUDYING COMPLEX COTTON PROBLEMS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is investigating a number of situations which have developed recently in the world cotton production and manufacturing industries, Nils A. Olsen, chief of bureau, told the Association of Southern Agricultural Wrkers in annual meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, recently.

Mr. Olsen declared that some important questions which need to be answered include the effect upon consumption of American cotton of the shift in the manufacture of the world's cotton goods from Europe to the Orient; whether cotton production in foreign countries will continue

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to expand; the economic influences making for larger or smaller cotton production in the United States; the effect of production control programs upon cotton prices and farm incomes; competition of rayon and other substitute fibres, and the effect upon American cotton of reduction or removal of international trade barriers. Several investigations now under way in the bureau will go far toward supplying more specific bases for answering these questions, said Mr. Olsen.

MARKETING OF POTATO

CROP CHIEF PROBLEM

Marketing problems are now more important to potato growers than production problems, and stabilization of potato production is what growers need most, William Stuart, in charge of potato breeding and cultural investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, told members of the Ohio Vegetable Growers Association in recent session at Columbus.

Mr. Stuart said that in years of surplus production it should be possible to prevent interstate shipment of potatoes that do not grade U.S.No. 1 or better. Marketing inferior table stock potatoes, he declared, is perhaps the most harmful influence to the industry. He admitted that "other vegetables have displaced potatoes in some measure in the markets" and advocated a "vigorous campaign of education to restore the popularity of the potato in the diet and to offset the false prejudices against potatoes fostered by food faddists."

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NEW YORK SAYS BETTER FRUIT

JUICES WILL CREATE DEMAND

A campaign to emphasize the desirable qualities of apple juice and the juice of other fruits should greatly increase the demand for these products, according to Dr. K. Tressler, New York Experiment Station at Geneva, pointing out that "California has succeeded in making the country 'orange juice conscious'." Most of the work on juices by New York Experiment Station has related to apple cider, but Dr. Tressler reports that studies are now under way on grape juice and rhubarb juice, and studies will be started soon on cherry, currant, pear, plum, and other fruit juices.

Dr. Tressler would make cider in retail markets "attractive in appearance and flavor," and packed in small bottles, - half pints, pints, and quarts. "A first-class cider," he says, "should sell for as much as a good ginger ale."

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SMALLER LIVESTOCK SUPPLY

FAVORS COOPERATIVE MARKETING

The sharply reduced marketing of livestock in prospect this season should favor the producer who markets cooperatively, says L. B. Mann, Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration. Drought and government purchases have so far cut into supplies of livestock, he believes, that producers are in a more favorable position than for some time, and instead of a buyer's market, such as has prevailed since 1929, the coming season promises to be more of a seller's market.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The following bills were introduced into Congress during the past week.

S. 1460 - Sen. Byrd, Va. - To fix standards for till baskets, climax baskets, round-stave baskets, market baskets, drums, hampers, cartons; to consolidate existing laws on this subject.

H.R. 4882 - Rep. Whetchel, Ga. - To exempt a limited quantity of cotton (five bales) produced by small producers from the cotton ginning tax, etc.

H.R. 4748 - Rep. Fulmer, S.C. - To provide for research work in connection with the utilization of southern agricultural products, other than forest products, particularly whole cotton.

H.R. 3471 - Rep. Burdick, N.D. - "Farmers Emergency Relief Bill" - To repeal Agricultural Adjustment Act. Aimed to benefit one-farm producer by means of loans and certain exemption from taxation.

S. 1424 - Sen. Capper, Kans. - To amend the Packers & Stockyards Act, 1921.

H.R. 5052 - Rep. DeRouen, La. - To amend Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice. To proclaim rental or benefit payments are to be made, and processing tax to be imposed.

STATE LEGISLATION

Wyoming: H.B. No. 109, January 29, 1935. - To amend and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Status relating to the classification, labeling, sale of and advertising for sale of eggs.

Illinois: S.B. No. 115, by Mr. Clifford, January 30, 1935. - To tax the occupation or business of grain and produce brokers and of all persons negotiating sales of grain or produce of others on produce or merchandise exchanges for future delivery.

Wisconsin: S. 5, by Mr. Burnette. - This bill concerns the sale of agricultural products on the open market by state and county charitable and penal institutions.

S. 16, by Mr. Cashman. - This bill concerns the transportation of milk from the farm.

S. 20, by Mr. Kelly. - This bill relates to the creation of a department to aid farmers and farm cooperatives in an effort to obtain federal assistance. An appropriation is included.

New York: A bill to amend the agriculture and markets law, in relation to extending for one year the provisions thereof relating to emergency milk control has been passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor.

S. 10, by Mr. Kelly. - To amend the agriculture and markets law in relation to the head of the Department of Agriculture & Markets in the State government. This bill would make changes in existing

powers and duties of the head of the department, would abolish the council of agriculture and markets, etc. (A press dispatch on February 5 stated that the council "which has ruled the agricultural policies of the State for nearly twenty years, passed out of existence yesterday as Governor Lehman affixed his signature to the McCreery-Kelly bill, which puts the Department of Agriculture on the same plane with other state departments, to be headed by a commissioner named by the Governor.)

S. 127, by Mr. Howard. - To amend the agricultural and markets law in relation to the licensing of wholesale dealers in eggs. Requires candling of eggs sold.

S. 208, by Mr. Feinberg. - This bill covers the reorganization of the Council of Agriculture and Markets.

S. 168, by Mr. Hanley. - This bill provides for an appropriation for vegetable production research at Cornell agricultural school.

S. 254, by Mr. Stagg. - To create the Southern New York Regional Market District, to create the Southern New York Regional Market Authority, to provide for necessary appointments, define powers, etc.

New Hampshire: A bill that proposes a 10 cents per pound State excise tax on all margarine made from imported oils and fats has been introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature. It is stated that "similar bills have been passed and are being acted upon in other States." The New Hampshire bill is designed to stop the sale of margarines made from imported oils and fats.

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A HEARING to determine whether the processing tax upon cotton is causing or will cause to the processors thereof disadvantage in competition from reinforced gummed paper tape by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such commodities or products thereof will be held at Washington, by the AAA, February 14.

FORTY-ONE DEALERS in food products were ordered prosecuted during December for alleged violation of Pennsylvania pure food laws, reports Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS may find it hard to buy farm implements next July unless they place their orders early, says Prof. H. W. Riley, New York College of Agriculture. Dealers and factories are placing more orders now for machines than they placed last year, he says, because they expect more machines to be bought by farmers.

THE 1935 CROP of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco to be offered for sale will likely be somewhat smaller in volume than the total sales of the 1934 crop of these types, says J. B. Hutson, AAA.

TURKEY GRADING, with specified rather than tentative grades, will be put on a permanent basis in Pennsylvania next year, according to Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. As a result of experience in 1933 and 1934, it is stated, consumers, producers, and retailers have expressed desire to have turkey grading service continued.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 13, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 7

ECONOMICS BUREAU TO ISSUE TAX DELINQUENCY REPORTS

A report on tax delinquency of rural real estate in Kent and New Castle Counties in Delaware is the first of a series of State reports to be issued on this subject by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A brief summary of preliminary tabulations for 1,536 counties in 31 States has been issued, and the State reports will give detailed tabulations now being completed for about 600 counties in 48 States. The delinquencies reported represent properties of 3 acres or more, unplatted and lying outside of incorporated places. "Tax delinquency" as used in the reports indicates failure to pay taxes before the date when penalty is applicable for non-payment.

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MARYLAND REPORTS ON POTATO OUTLOOK MEETINGS

Potato outlook meetings were recently held in Worcester and Somerset Counties, Maryland. A. E. Mercker, Secretary of the Interstate Early Potato Committee described economic conditions in the industry, and stressed the point that potato growers, as a whole, receive a larger return during seasons of medium or short crops than during years of large crops.

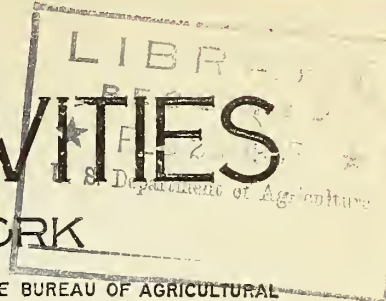
W. C. Beaven, of Maryland Department of Markets, reported a growing demand that potatoes be made a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He said that all voluntary agreements as to acreage reduction, decreased financing, etc., had failed.

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NEW YORK REPORTS ON TURKEY MARKETING STUDY

Studies made on more than 600 turkey farms in New York State show that nearly 40 percent of all turkeys raised in the State are sold alive; more than 60 percent are sold dressed; 50 percent are sold at Thanksgiving; 44 percent are sold at Christmas; 30 percent are sold direct to consumers; 56 percent are sold to retail stores, and only 17 percent are sold to commission houses, according to E. Y. Smith, Poultry Department, New York College of Agriculture.

On a recent "turkey day" at the college, a demonstration was given of the wax method of dressing chickens and turkeys.



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GOVERNMENT TO STUDYFARM INSURANCE PROBLEMS

Expansion of its research and service work to include cooperative farm insurance problems has been announced by the Farm Credit Administration. Dr. Victor N. Valgren, recently of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been placed in charge of the insurance work. He will study practical problems involved in various types of cooperative farm insurance, including fire, windstorm, hail, and general crop insurance. Dr. Valgren is author of a number of government bulletins on credit and insurance.

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ILLINOIS SAYS MANY DAIRYCOWS ARE UNPROFITABLE

About three-fourths of the dairy cows in the United States are too thin to produce milk and butterfat at the most economical and profitable rate under present feed prices, says Prof. W. J. Fraser, Illinois College of Agriculture. In some sections as high as 90 percent of the cows are too thin, he says. He recommends that instead of milking more cows in an effort to bolster a scant income, dairymen should get rid of all but their better cows.

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CERTIFIED POTATO SEEDREPORTED A GOOD "BUY"

Because of "bargain prices" this year, potato farmers are advised by the United States Department of Agriculture to plant only certified seed this year. Prices offered to growers for certified seed, in the 22 States which certify, are reported to average about 60 cents a bushel. Last year a similar average was \$1.10 a bushel. Prices vary from about 40 cents in Maine to approximately \$1.15 in Nebraska, where the 1934 crop was about one-third that of 1933. Production of certified seed potatoes last year - 10,313,495 bushels - was next to the largest on record, that of 1928. Farmers who desire to purchase certified seed potatoes and who cannot obtain them from dealers are advised to get in touch with county agents or the State agricultural colleges.

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MANY NEW YORK DAIRYFARMERS LOSE MONEY

The average labor-income of dairy farmers in three representative dairy areas of New York - Essex, Jefferson, and Cattaraugus Counties - was minus \$101 for the year ended April 30, 1934, reports Kenneth Hood, New York College of Agriculture. The studies revealed that best incomes were made on farms having high-producing cows. In Jefferson County, the group of farmers whose cows averaged about 7,000 pounds of milk a year received an average labor income of \$400 in contrast to a loss of more than \$350 by farmers whose herds averaged less than 5,000 pounds of milk a year.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The following bills were introduced into Congress during the past week:

H.R. 5367 - Rep. Doxey, Miss. - To enact a new Cotton Futures Act.

H.R. 5431 - Rep. Colmer, Miss.; S. 1641 - Sen. Harrison, Miss. - To exempt a limited quantity of cotton (3 bales) produced by small producers from the cotton-ginning tax under the Cotton Act of 1934; and to compensate operators of cotton gins for certain expenses under the Act.

H.R. 5452 - Rep. Lemke, N.D. - To amend the Bankruptcy Act in its relation in certain respects to the farmer and his property.

H.R. 5440 - Rep. Jones, Texas. - "Farm Credit Act of 1935". Several changes are involved in existing laws.

STATE LEGISLATION

Kansas: S.B. No. 84, by Mr. Frost. - This bill refers to the storage of grain and defines the term "stored grain"; it extends the provisions of the law to cover elevators or other buildings adjacent to railroads, in addition to public warehouses.

S.B. No. 111, by Mr. Rust. - This bill would amend the present oleomargarine marketing law to include additional items of manufacture of oleo, namely, oleo stock from cattle, oleo stearine from cattle, neutral lard from hogs, corn oil, cottonseed oil, and/or peanut oil.

S.B. No. 164, by Committee on Agriculture. - This bill relates to the regulating of meat packers and packing houses. It would curb the "tendency toward direct marketing of livestock without such stock going through public stockyards."

A bill has been introduced to regulate the sale and distribution of agricultural seed, prohibit sales of certain seed, limit the purity of tested seed salable for planting or seeding, and provide for labeling.

Montana: H.B. No. 55, by Committee on Horticulture. - This bill would amend existing law relating to the fixing of standard grades of apples, by requiring that "culls" and "small" apples be marked on boxes in one-inch letters, and that no apples smaller than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter be permitted in any grade. The limit is raised from 2 inches. The bill would require also two cards 10 x 12 inches (in place of 4 x 6) attached to the doors of cars containing bulk apples, and bearing printed letters at least 2 inches in height.

H.B. No. 53, by Committee on Horticulture. - To regulate advertising of agricultural products by requiring that grades be quoted in all advertisements, and providing a penalty for violation.

A bill has been introduced to amend Chap. 164, Laws 1933, relating to wholesale dealers in agricultural products. It would authorize inspectors to administer oaths; require a license fee for trucks used in distributing produce, and make the amount of bond of a dealer contingent upon the business transacted.

Maine: H.P. 1114, by Mr. Goss. - To provide for the branding of butter, eggs, and dressed poultry. No sales of such products shall be made without the branding, proper marking, and tagging.

H.P. 1112, by Mr. Crowell. - This bill would extend the provisions of existing law to cover the investigation of diseases of poultry, cattle, and swine.

H.P. 1111, by Mr. Crowell. - This bill deals with the sale of "fresh eggs", and requires labeling.

Two bills before the Main Legislature would create a State milk control board. A bill has been introduced also, under which funds would be provided for use by orchardists to replace trees killed by the winter of 1934.

New Mexico: S. B. No. 57, by Mr. Starr, provides for the inspection of shipments of honey from out of the State, and requires an affidavit to accompany each shipment.

H. B. No. 177, by Martin-McWherter-Kennedy, would require packers of fruits or vegetables in New Mexico to designate the State or locality where the farm produce was grown, grades of same to be governed by a State authority.

Nebraska: S. File No. 161, is a bill to regulate the purchase of livestock by packing companies.

Oregon: An amendment is being introduced into the legislature to extend the A, B, C system of grading to any and all poultry, dairy, and apiary products. Under an Act passed in 1933, Oregon has copyrighted to its own use the A, B, C system of quality marking, and permits the use of these terms only under license from the State Department of Agriculture.

The State Agricultural Adjustment Act, which expires June 16, 1935, will be continued, it is expected, for another two years. Under this Act, 12 State-wide marketing agreements are in effect. A bill has been introduced extending the purposes of the act.

Wyoming: H. B. No. 161, by the Agricultural Committee, would regulate the selling, offering or exposure of agricultural and garden seeds for sale; regulate their importation; provide for licensing of dealers in garden seeds, and establish standards.

H. B. No. 192, by Mr. Dallam, relates to liens for farm labor in connection with producing, harvesting and transporting crops.

Minnesota: A bill has been introduced into the Legislature prohibiting packing companies from buying thin cattle and then fattening the animals in stockyards. Another bill would require breweries to use less Chinese rice and more barley in the manufacture of beer. A cream grading law patterned after the Manitoba law has been introduced. A roadside market bill would prevent anyone but an actual producer from selling produce along the roadsides. The Senate agricultural committee has approved an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for seed relief.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C

February 20, 1935.

Vol. 15, No. 8

WISCONSIN MILK MARKETING STUDIES ARE REPORTED

Milk markets studied indicate that producers receive, even during relatively prosperous periods, less than one-half the city consumers' milk dollar, it is stated in the conclusion of a report just issued by Wisconsin Experiment Station, entitled "Economic Considerations in Marketing Fluid Milk." The investigators found that during the recent depression the proportion going to farmers decreased each succeeding year from 1930 to 1933 inclusive.

"The importance to the farmer of reducing distributors margins cannot be overlooked," it is stated, "yet in the long run a reduction might be expected to benefit consumers more than producers. Farmers would nevertheless gain in immediate price advantage from a reduction in distributors' margins.

"If milk control boards or any type of public control regulation is to become a fundamental factor in lowering the costs of distribution and in reducing the 'spread' between the dairy farmer and consumer of milk, an attack must be made along those lines where opportunities exist for increasing market efficiencies and the elimination of unnecessary expenditures."

Copies of the report, which deals with market price plans and policies, distributors' margins, analysis of distributors' costs and profits, public control of milk distribution, and competition of evaporated milk with fresh milk, may be obtained from Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison.

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CALIFORNIA MOTOR TRUCKING INCREASES

The motor truck is steadily assuming greater importance as a carrier of fresh fruits and vegetables to California's leading terminal markets, says California Department of Agriculture on the basis of statistics released by the Federal-State Market News Service.

Truck receipts gained substantially at Los Angeles and San Francisco during 1934 compared with 1933. It is stated that these gains more than offset rail declines. Receipts by truck at Los Angeles constituted over 75 percent of the total arrivals last year, and at San Francisco approximately 59 percent of the total unloads. The shift from other carriers to motor truck at San Francisco has been most noticeably recorded on apples, avocados, celery, lemons and lettuce, it is stated.

COMPARES ENGLISH MILK
CONTROL WITH AMERICAN

Milk producers and dealers are licensed in England by the government and are subject to a fine of more than \$500 if they sell without this license, says E. W. Bell, agricultural economist at Massachusetts State College, comparing English and American methods of milk price control.

The English plan provides for a marketing board elected by producers for each district. Rules by the board provide for the fixing of prices to producers and operation under a licensing system. All producers are registered except those having four cows or less and who sell only to their dairy employees.

Fixing of the resale price was found impractical and unenforcible and has been abandoned in England, it is stated. The British milk pool, as it is known, has established a fund by levying a tax on every gallon of milk produced. The producer is paid the established district pool price less the tax, regardless of the purpose for which the milk is to be used. The purpose is to guarantee all producers a just share in the higher prices obtained for fluid milk and to have all participate in the lower prices received for milk used for manufacturing purposes.

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NEW YORK ANALYZES
PRODUCE MARKET

Almost 87 percent of the gross sales of fruits and vegetables by 139 growers in 21 counties in New York and New Jersey during the 1933-34 season went directly to markets in New York City, reports Ford Quitsland, New York College of Agriculture. About 81 percent of the sales were made on the Harlem farmers' market and were carried directly from farm to market by motor truck. Slightly more than 2 percent went to other farmers' markets in New York City.

Growers, he says, received about 75 percent of the gross sales on the Harlem and other farmers' markets, compared with about 63 percent on sales through commission merchants in New York City, and an average of about 77 percent for all sales. The Harlem market is an outlet for growers in at least 13 counties in New York, it is stated.

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NEW MEXICO BUTTERFAT
PRICES TO CONTINUE HIGH

Butterfat prices have a good chance of remaining relatively high all next summer and the following winter, says E.E. Anderson, New Mexico State College, on the basis of the small quantity of butter now in storage, and the present and likely to be continued low production. The present low production, it is stated, is caused partially by a decrease in cow numbers but is mainly due to light feeding. The serious shortage and excessive prices of feed make heavy feeding both impossible and uneconomical, says Anderson.

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LITTLE STRENGTHENING in farm land values occurred in Ohio in the second half of 1934, following the sharp rise in the first half of the year, says H. R. Moore, Ohio State University.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD - 1935

The following bills were introduced into Congress during the past week:

H.R. 5586 - Rep. Kleberg, Tex. - To prohibit shipment of adulterated oleomargarine in interstate commerce. By "adulterated" is meant oleomargarine containing less than 80 percent of fat or oil by weight.

H.R. 5587 - Rep. Kleberg, Tex. - To tax oleomargarine containing any foreign-grown or foreign-produced fat or oil ingredient.

H.R. 5580 - Rep. Eicher, Iowa. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, covering appointment of committees of farmers in each State, town, etc. to assist Secretary in his decisions under the Act. A cost of production plan is included.

S. 1807 by Sen. Smith, S.C., and H.R. 5585 by Rep. Jones, Texas. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act. A number of changes are involved, with the amendment of existing sections, also the addition of new subsections relating to the parties to marketing agreements furnishing information required by the Secretary of Agriculture, the establishment of quotas in marketing agreements, etc.

H.R. 5598 - Rep. Stefan, Nebr. - To provide for liquidation of loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting for 1935. This would allow repayment of loans by delivery by borrowers, after harvest, of commodities, bushel for bushel, of same kind as that for which loans were made.

H.R. 5603 - Rep. Wood, Mo. - To provide homes and farms for tenant farmers of the United States, entitled the "Federal Farmer Act, 1935." This involves an appropriation of \$300,000,000.

H.R. 5589 - Rep. Lemke, N.D. - To amend the United States Grain Standards Act. It would be required that Federal appeal inspections could be taken only after the State grain inspection department and State grain appeal board have issued grade certificates upon grain on which such appeal is taken. This applies only to States wherein grain inspection departments were established prior to passage of the U.S. Grain Standards Act.

STATE LEGISLATION

Illinois: H.B. 293, by Mr. Weber. - This is a bill to create a commission to investigate, study, report and recommend legislation designed to cause the farmer, the business man, the industrialist, and wage earner of the State more promptly to reach productive normalcy. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission composed of members of the House and Senate and also five citizens.

Maine: No. 382, by Mr. Burkett. - This bill concerns the security for loans to farmers and others by Federal organizations and the fixing of penalties for violations. The bill would regulate borrowing from production credit associations.

Maine (continued): No. 401, by Mr. Blaisdell. - This bill relates to agricultural marketing agreements and lays down the procedure to be followed in approving such agreements on behalf of the State and their administration.

No. 400, by Mr. Pillsbury. - This bill relates to the transportation of poultry. It would require the licensing of persons, firms, or corporations transporting poultry from place to place within the State, with certain exceptions indicated.

Nebraska: S. 242, by Mr. Wells. - This bill would provide for reorganization of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, prescribe its powers and duties, and provide procedure with respect to future emergencies concerning the conduct of the Nebraska State Fair.

S. 292, by Pedersen, Wells and Reynolds. - This bill would enable producers of clean cream to obtain proportionate compensation therefor. It defines cream buying trucks, cream stations, grades of cream, and other terms connected with the processing of cream and the manufacture of butter and other dairy products. It would require an equitable minimum price differential between each such lawful grade, etc. A licensing provision is included.

S. 333, by Mr. Brodecky. - This bill would establish and secure a uniform system of milk control, create a milk marketing board, with appropriate powers, etc.

New Mexico: H. B. 185, by Messrs. Strong and McNeill. - To promote the development of the New Mexico egg industry, prohibit the sale of eggs unfit for human food, prevent deception in the sale of eggs to protect consumers, etc. The bill provides for a licensing and inspection service.

South Dakota: S. B. 90, by Mr. Ballou. - To provide for the licensing of direct buyers of livestock, regulate the conduct of such buyers, provide for the weighing, grading and docking of livestock so bought, prohibit discrimination and unfair competition in purchases, etc.

Tennessee: A bill has been introduced to provide for inspection of poultry flocks, hatcheries and baby chicks, standardization of egg quality, collection of fees, etc., and promotion of the general welfare of the Tennessee poultry industry under the direction of the Division of Markets of the Department of Agriculture.

Texas: H. C. R. 16. - This is an emergency measure concerning acreage to be planted in rice. Under this resolution the legislature of Texas would recommend to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and request it to assign acreage to be planted in rice to land adapted to the cultivation of rice in fair proportions based upon acreage heretofore planted to rice on said land as applied to wheat, corn, and cotton.

S. 56, by Mr. Neal. - This bill would amend existing law so as to eliminate compulsory inspection of fruits other than citrus and vegetables other than potatoes. It would provide for adoption of U.S. grades for certain fruits and vegetables and promulgation of additional grades giving the Commissioner of Agriculture authority to enter into cooperative agreements with the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering inspection work.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 11 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

February 27, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 9

VIRGINIA MARKETS DIVISIONSIGNS HATCHERY AGREEMENT

An agreement which provides for inspection of hatcheries and for giving such assistance to hatchery operators as may enable them to meet the requirements of the Hatchery Code under the AAA, has been signed by Virginia Division of Markets, Virginia State Poultry Federation, and the Coordinating Committee in charge of the Hatchery Code under the AAA. The Virginia Division has agreed to make as many inspections of all commercial chick hatcheries in Virginia between February 15 and June 30 this year, and make such field investigations as special cases require to promote the practice of fair competition among hatchery operators under the provision of the Code, as the funds provided in the agreement will pay for at the regular State rate of salaries and expenses paid employees used in this activity. The National Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Coordinating Committee agreed to furnish \$300, the Virginia Division \$350, and the Virginia State Poultry Federation \$350. Full details of the agreement may be obtained from J. H. Meek, Director, Division of Markets, Richmond, Virginia.

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NEW YORK MILKDELIVERY COSTS HIGH

The sale and delivery of milk is the largest item of cost in the transfer of fluid milk from farmer to consumer, according to C. W. Pierce, assistant in marketing, New York College of Agriculture. Some of this high delivery cost, he says, is caused by needless and expensive duplication of wholesale and retail delivery routes. This duplication of routes is more serious where milk is sold wholesale to stores and restaurants than where it is retailed to consumers, Mr. Pierce adds.

"Some independent stores have four or five wholesale men deliver to them, and thus reduce the quantity sold to one store," he says. "This forces wholesalers to spread their sales throughout most of the market area. A part of this duplication is caused by consumers who want different brands of milk. It would be ideal to have only one retail delivery to any one apartment house or even to any one city block, but demand for different brands and qualities makes this almost impossible."

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION will hold this year's meeting at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, beginning the week of July 29.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLAND MARKETS BUREAUS
REPORT ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A tabloid of current activities of New England marketing bureaus, gleaned from a recent meeting of the New England Marketing Officials Association, is presented as follows, by H. A. Dwinell, secretary of the association:

New Hampshire: Use of Quality Label dying out on eggs and potatoes. Maple now chief product marketed under label. Apple inspections were off from 160 in 1933 to 3 in 1934. Under a so-called Agricultural Service, New Hampshire potatoes are marketed to First National and a few A & P stores. Egg auction at Derry started off well but is approaching critical period.

Rhode Island: Potato growers interested in State-wide organization. Adequate potato storage in Rhode Island has increased from 10,000 bushels to 100,000 bushels capacity in last three years. Improved market practices have resulted from State market reporting service.

Connecticut: Label use largely restricted to eggs and turkeys. Roadside stand project not so successful this year. Consumers are through paying big premiums at farm. More and more regulatory work being done by department, with result that not so much promotional work is being done. Fresh egg law a successful project. Need size requirements for eggs under 23 ounces per dozen in the egg sales law. Strawberry auctions resulted in special improvement in pack with 24 quart crates selling for as much as 32 quart crates. Three to four carloads sold at single auction. No grading or labeling plan in operation with strawberries, but is contemplated. Three egg auctions, - two cooperative and one independent, operating in Connecticut. Cooperative auctions using grades and labels. Laws for licensing roadside stands contemplated.

Vermont: Maple products, turkeys, honey, and butter are chief products on which label is being used. Potato storage facilities increased materially during year.

The Association passed a motion recommending improvement of crop reporting service on important New England products, including poultry products.

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CALIFORNIA HATCHERY
BUSINESS STIMULATED

More favorable prices received recently for eggs have resulted in the stimulation of hatchery operations, sales of commercially-hatched baby chicks in California having shown a sharp seasonal increase, according to California Department of Agriculture. The December business in baby chicks was the largest in any December since 1929, and reports from hatcheries in New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and East Central States show the number of chicks booked for January or later delivery was 130 percent more than a year ago, it is stated.

LOUISIANA FARMERS URGED
TO INCREASE HOG PRODUCTION

Louisiana farmers furnished only 17 percent of the hogs received at New Orleans stockyards last year, according to Louisiana Extension Service which is urging nearby producers to make hog production "a profitable side line to their regular farming operations". Total receipts were 22,245 head, of which Louisiana furnished only 3,785 head. The Service says there has been a steady decline in hog receipts at the local market in recent years, and a change also in the source of supply, since states to the north of Louisiana are now the leading sources instead of neighboring states.

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NEW JERSEY Milk Control Board recently revoked the licenses of four dealers, and imposed fines upon 22 other dealers for violations of the Board's orders. Violations included price cutting, failure to use store bottles, and failure to charge bottle deposits.

AMERICAN EXPORTS of farm products at this time a year ago were running in the aggregate slightly above pre-war. Since then, the exports of some products have approached a vanishing point, and the total is little more than half the pre-war volume, says the BAE.

EASTERN VEGETABLE GROWERS can meet the competition from the West and South by abandoning the policy of selling what they happen to have and selling only the quality the market demands, says H. C. Thompson of Cornell University.

NEW MEXICO is facing one of the biggest shortages of good seed in history, and some counties have absolutely no planting seed of the principal crops grown locally, says G. R. Quesenberry, New Mexico State College.

THE "TRIPLE A" is not considering abandonment of any program in effect, the AAA announced recently. All of the major programs for 1935 call for increases over 1934 farm production, it was stated, and that it is expected these increases will gradually overcome the effects of drought.

REPRESENTATIVES OF POTATO GROWERS in twenty-one States, considering with interested members of Congress a bill to designate potatoes a basic agricultural commodity, have stricken out provisions for the sale of tax-exemption stamps to finance administration of production control. As the draft of the proposed bill now stands, costs of administration would be met by an appropriation from the Treasury and the proposed tax on sales of potatoes in excess of allotments.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES entitled "Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables in the United States" and "List of Periodicals Containing Prices and other Statistical and Economic Information on Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts" may be obtained from the BAE.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Hearings on proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act were opened in both houses of Congress this week. The principal witness was Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, who explained the objectives sought by the proposed amendments. Copies of the amendments and of Mr. Davis' statement may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The following bills have been introduced recently into Congress:

H.J.Res. 169 by Rep. Withrow, Wisc. - Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report to Congress the causes for the high prices of agricultural implements and machinery.

H.J.Res. 176 by Rep. Fulmer, S.C. - Authorizing distribution of 500,000 bales of non-tenderable grades of cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of needy and distressed people, to be purchased on cotton markets of the United States.

S.Res. 86, by Sen. Clark, Mo. - A bill to provide for appointment by the President of the Senate of seven Senators to make a full and complete investigation of the loaning activities of all Federal land banks.

S.J.Res. 60, by Sen. Sheppard, Tex. - To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the cost of maintaining the present system of future trading in agricultural products and to ascertain what classes of citizens bear such cost.

S.J.Res. 62, by Sen. Carey, Wyo. - This bill relates to emergency cattle agreements under the AAA. It would remove certain conditions which are now made a part of such agreements.

S. 1847, by Senator Gore, Okla. - To amend the Bankhead Cotton Act so as to permit farmers producing three bales of cotton or less to sell it tax free. Bills on this subject have been introduced by Rep. Fulmer of South Carolina, Rep. Johnson of Texas, and Rep. Cartwright of Oklahoma.

H.R. 5802, by Rep. Lea, Calif. - To amend the revenue act of 1932 by providing for an excise tax on eggs and egg products imported into the U.S.

H.R. 5851, by Rep. Hill, Wash. - To amend the AAA so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity.

H.R. 5726, by Rep. Zimmerman, Mo. - To fix the staple length of exempt cotton at $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and longer.

S. 1851, by Sen. Shipstead, Minn. - To amend the U. S. Grain Standards Act by the addition of new sections. The object is to require that all appeals of Federal inspections shall be taken only after the State Grain Appeal Boards have passed judgment, issued certificates, etc. upon such grain. This would apply in States which had by law established a grain inspection and appeal board prior to the passage of the U.S. Grain Standards Act.

S. 1869, by Sen. Frazier, N.D. - To establish the Bank of the United States to be owned, operated and controlled by the United States Government. A similar bill has been introduced by Rep. Goldsborough of Maryland.

S. 1887, by Sen. Hatch, New Mex. - To amend the Bankhead Cotton Act in regard to State cotton allotments so that the provision will read: "No State in which 60 percentum or more of its cotton is produced by irrigation shall receive an allotment less than one bale per acre based on its five-year average cotton acreage."

S. 1825, by Sen. Moore, N.J. - To amend Sec. 8 of the AAA to provide that agreements may include provisions requiring producers who are parties to such agreements to reduce or limit acreage or production for market of agricultural commodities other than basic commodities.

H.R. 5702, by Rep. Jones, Texas. - To provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture; such research to be in addition to that already authorized and to be conducted by additional appropriations.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills have been introduced recently into State legislatures:

California: S.B.3, by Garrison. - To amend Secs. 1261 and 1262 of the Agricultural Code relating to produce dealers, so as to include products subject to processing.

S.B.49, by Scollan. - To eliminate false or raised bottoms in food products boxes or baskets.

S.B.56, by Garrison. - To levy an excise tax on the sale of butter substitutes. Several bills on this and closely related subjects have been introduced.

S.B.90, by Metzger. - To provide that no packer shall own or control directly or indirectly any interest in a stockyard.

S.B. 311, by Young. - This bill relates to the production and marketing of milk and other dairy products, and authorizes creation of California Dairy Commission and agreements within the industry to govern prices and marketing of milk.

S.B. 335, by Metzger. - To amend Sec. 40 of the Agricultural Code to require members of the State Board of Agriculture to be actively engaged in the production of agricultural and livestock products. It refuses eligibility to persons directly or indirectly connected with agencies selling, manufacturing, processing or distributing agricultural products for profit.

S.B. 353, by Crittendon, Duval, McCormack, and Gordon. - To create the California Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935. The bill provides for intrastate enforcement on agreements and licenses now set up under the Federal AAA.

S.B.546, by Slater. - To amend the provisions of Chap. 8 of the Agricultural Code pertaining to egg standards, making this function one of the Department of Agriculture rather than of Public Health.

S.B. 661, by Jespersen. - To add a new section to the penal code to be numbered 636-C relating to the handling of farm products

on consignment. The bill would require commission merchants to deposit sums received from all consignments in a special fund for payment to consignors.

S.B.661, Crittenden. - To add Sec. 3066 to the Civil Code, granting a lien in behalf of vendors of farm products.

A.B.36, by Desmond. - To amend produce dealers provisions (Act. 1261-1262) of Agricultural Code to eliminate exemption of processors or manufacturers.

A.B.67, by Geyer. - To amend Sec. 1134 of the Agricultural Code and add Secs. 1131 to 1133 providing for labels and signs indicating cold storage eggs handled or sold.

A.B. 180, by Marton. - To create a State commission market to be under control of a State Commission Market Director to receive products consigned to it.

A.B. 535, by Donihue. - To add Sec. 4a to the Net Container Act requiring a true statement of the quality of the contents of containers.

A.B. 896, by Thorp. - To amend a number of sections of the Agricultural Code relating to dairy and dairy products, including market milk, and to containers, frozen products, cottage cheese, butter.

A.B. 1323, by Nielsen and Thorp. - To regulate the sale, purchase, transportation and marketing of poultry.

A.B. 1633, by Field. - To add a new section to the Agricultural Code to be numbered 830.6, requiring sterilization of used containers of fruits, nuts, etc.

A.B. 2046, by Desmond. - A bill relating to commission charged by persons handling agricultural products. The commission is chargeable after deduction of freight and cartage.

A.B. 2121, by Lore and Geyer. - To amend several sections of the Agricultural Code relating to agricultural warehouses.

A number of other bills have been introduced into the California legislature, covering standardization of fruits and vegetables and containers, affecting walnuts, persimmons, tomatoes, asparagus, apples, dates, apricots, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, fresh prunes, potatoes, honey, avocados, celery, citrus, and lettuce.

Maine: H.P. 1414, an act to create a milk control board which would have power to supervise, regulate and control the distribution and sale of milk for consumption within the State.

Nebraska: S. File 233, by Brodecky. - To repeal certain sections of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska relating to the dairy industry. To prevent unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the dairy industry; to provide that certain methods regarding buying, selling, etc. shall be unfair methods of competition.

New Mexico: S. B. 112, by Starr, Wilson, and Watson. - To authorize formation of non-profit cooperative associations to promote the orderly marketing of agricultural products through cooperation, etc.

Montana: H.B. 327, by the Committee on Agriculture. - To make compulsory a State laboratory protein test of all wheat delivered to public grain warehouses in Montana, and to establish standard rules, etc.

H.B.372, by Nutting. - To define the licensing and regulating of dealers engaged in buying, selling, warehousing or storing beans; and to repeal Chap. 55, Laws of 1933.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 6, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 10

NEW YORK FORECASTS

BETTER DAIRY SITUATION

The dairy outlook has improved greatly since a year ago, and during the next few years the dairy business should slowly work its way back to normal, according to Prof. C. G. Bradt, New York College of Agriculture.

Prof. Bradt points out that the number of cows on farms has declined somewhat from the high 1934 peak, and cites as evidence of "better times", the fact that fewer heifers and calves are being raised and that milk production is about 10 percent less than a year ago.

"The low point in the dairy business cycle has apparently been reached," he says. "Since 1929, the trend has been downward, but recently the turn upward has occurred. If history repeats itself, dairymen may gradually see better times for the next five or six years, or until another peak period is reached."

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CALIFORNIA HAS STANDARDS

FOR PACKAGE BEES

Quality standards for package bees have been established in California through inauguration of an inspection service covering shipments. The service is voluntary. It provides for the issuance of certificates to signify that the bees in certified packages are healthy and suitable for building up colonies for honey production in other States. Only "blue blood" bees which have come through the winter in good shape will be certified for shipping purposes. The service will be handled by apiary inspectors on the staffs of the various California county agricultural commissioners. Fifty thousand packages of bees are shipped from California each Spring.

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IOWA REPORTS EASTERN

DEMAND FOR YOUNG HORSES

Two distinct changes - a preference for two-year-old to three-year old horses and willingness of buyers to pay more than \$100 - are giving Iowa horse dealers no rest, says A.B. Caine, Iowa State College, who reports that Eastern farmers are looking for animals that will mature into chunks weighing from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds. Ton geldings with finish, favorites a few years ago, are hard to sell, he says.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

NORTH CAROLINA SURVEYS
INCOME OF FARMERS

A recent survey of 98 farm families and 57 representative industrial families showed that the average cash income of both groups was about \$1,000 a year per family, reports Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, North Carolina Experiment Station. Incomes of farm families, he says compare favorably with those of average industrial families when account is taken of all the benefits provided by the farm.

Aside from \$40 worth of food obtained from small gardens, the industrial family had to buy all of its supplies out of the \$1,000, Dr. Hamilton points out. But the farm family, he says, obtained \$540 worth of food and other living items from the farm, and it did not have to pay out cash for water, fuel, house rent, and some food. The farm family paid cash for 40 percent of its living and obtained the other 60 percent directly from the farm. The industrial family paid cash for 96 percent of its living and got 4 percent from the garden.

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JANUARY FARM INCOME was \$498,000,000 compared with \$488,000,000 in December and \$485,000,000 in January, 1934, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS pay a premium of from three to five cents a dozen for white eggs over brown eggs, says A.R. Gans in a bulletin just issued by Cornell University. They pay a premium for brown eggs over eggs of mixed colors, but for eggs of high quality, regardless of shell color, the prices are about the same, it is stated.

A LIST of State seed officials may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW JERSEY STATE MILK CONTROL BOARD has asked the AAA to cooperate with it by regulating the importation of milk into New Jersey, reports William B. Duryee, Chairman of the Board.

AN ADVANCE of 4 points in the index of prices of farm products and of 2 points in purchasing power during the month ended February 15 are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The farm price index is 111 and purchasing power 87.

TENTATIVE GRADES for "churning cream" have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They are "U.S. Grade AA", "U.S. Grade A", "U.S. Grade B", "U.S. Grade C", "U.S. Grade D", and "U.S. Reject Cream". The grades represent a classification of cream according to its value for the manufacture of butter of each important market grade.

NO MINIMUM CHICK PRICES are guaranteed by the hatchery code this year, reports G. S. Vickers, Chairman, Coordinating Committee in charge of directing the Code in Ohio. The only price provision in the Code forbids a hatchery from selling chicks below cost of production.

NEW OFFICIALS IN STATE DEPARTMENTS

A new Directory of State Agricultural Department and Market Bureau officials has been compiled by the Division of Economic Information of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Copies may be obtained from the Bureau. The directory includes the names of a number of commissioners, directors and marketing officials new to the agricultural and marketing work. Changes in such official positions have been made in more than a dozen States, and additional legislation is under consideration in a few States seeking to improve their marketing work. The following are the principal changes reported to date:

Alabama: R.J. Goode is now Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, and former Commissioner Seth P. Storrs is Assistant Commissioner.

Arkansas: This State is now without a Department of Agriculture, all work formerly assigned to the Commissioner of the Department of Mines, Manufacturers and Agriculture having been abandoned through action by the Legislature, effective January 1, 1935.

Connecticut: Sidney A. Edwards, in addition to retaining the position of Director of Marketing is now Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Georgia: G.C. Adams has been succeeded as Commissioner of Agriculture by Tom Linder. J. F. Greer, former Director of Markets, has been succeeded by W.L. Stone.

Massachusetts: E.L. Gillett is Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Dr. A. W. Gilbert. F.H. Greeley is Director of Markets, having succeeded L.A. Bevan.

Michigan: James Thomson is Commissioner of Agriculture vice Samuel F. Metzger. George S. Barbard is Director of the Bureau of Foods and Standards, replacing G.E. Prater.

Missouri: The State Marketing Division was absorbed by the General Assembly, and a part of its activities transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Nevada: Effort is being made to get legislative approval of a proposed change in the name of State Board of Stocks Commissioners to State Department of Agriculture.

New York: Peter G. TenEyck has succeeded Charles H. Baldwin as Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

North Dakota: Theo. Martell is now Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, having succeeded John Husby.

Oklahoma: H.M. Naylor is no longer Secretary of the State Market Commission. The present official is W. B. Renfro, Chief Inspector.

Pennsylvania: J. Hansell French is Secretary of Agriculture, having replaced John A. McSparrin.

Texas: C. E. McCormick is now Director of the Division of Markets and Warehouses, having succeeded W. A. Canon.

Utah: A bill is now before the legislature seeking to authorize the appointment of a special marketing official.

West Virginia: The Bureau of Markets has been discontinued. J.B. McLaughlin remains as Commissioner of Agriculture.

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THE FOURTH ANNUAL NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MARKETING INSTITUTE will be held at Lakeport, California, March 15. The Institute has developed into a permanent conference for devising ways and means to improve marketing practices for farm products.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Hearings on the Bankhead Farm Tenancy Bill which would create a corporation to promote more secure occupancy of farm and farm homes, were began by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, March 5. Secretary Wallace told the Committee he is "happy to support a measure which has as its aim the creation of a substantial group of farm owners out of our present tenant class." A copy of his statement, in which he discusses the increase in farm tenancy in recent years, may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

S.J.Res. 9, introduced by Senator Wheeler of Montana, authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of agricultural income and the financial and economic conditions of farmers, has been passed by the Senate. The Resolution is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3247, to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1935 has been passed by the House and Senate, and was approved by the President on February 20. The amount carried in the law is \$60,000,000.

H.R. 5221, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice, introduced by Rep. DeRouen, was discussed in the House on February 26 and passed with amendments proposed by the House Committee on Agriculture. The bill is now before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Hearings are being conducted by the House Committee on Agriculture on H.R. 6082 introduced by Rep. Warren of North Carolina. This bill would make potatoes a basic agricultural commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, impose a tax on the first sale of such potatoes and provide for exemptions therefrom, and regulate the packaging of such potatoes.

The following bills have been introduced recently into Congress:

H.R. 6151, by Rep. Jones of Texas. - To facilitate the extension of agricultural credit at lower interest rates by providing for the issuance of certain bank notes. The bill is cited as the "Agricultural Bank Note Act".

S. 2022, by Sen. Bankhead of Alabama, and H.R. 6123, by Rep. Jones of Texas. - These bills are designed to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land grant colleges.

H.R. 6199, by Rep. Cavale, of Minnesota. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to farm prices. The bill offers suggestions as to the manner of determining prices.

S. 2080, by Sen. Bailey of North Carolina. - To prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and to make it unlawful for any person knowingly to export or cause to be exported from the United States any such seed.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills have been introduced recently into State legislatures:

Texas: S. 58, by Mr. Neal. - To amend existing law and provide for certain changes in the term of office and qualifications of members of the livestock Sanitary Commission.

H.B. 141. - To declare it the policy of the State to provide for the standardization of tomatoes, to place the jurisdiction of grades and classifications under the Commission of Agriculture, who would be directed and empowered to establish regulations and grades of tomatoes. Mandatory grades would be provided.

Utah: Recommendations have been made to the legislature for changes in the dairy law, the weights and measures law, commercial feeding stuff law, and the egg law, primarily to clarify provisions of these laws. A change is proposed in the wording of the cheese standard to provide for the introduction of definitions of the varieties of cheese. The moisture standard would be left out of the butter definition, and the fat standard on unsalted butter would be raised to 82 percent. A bill to provide for the bonding, licensing, regulating and supervising of produce dealers engaged in handling or selling farm products, and to create a produce dealers license bond, is to be introduced.

Vermont: H. 110 by Mr. Wheeler. - To provide for regulating the sale of eggs, for candling, and proper labeling. The Bureau of Markets would be charged with enforcement.

H. 115, by the Committee on Agriculture. - To amend Sec. 7778 of Public Laws relating to the licensing, sale and use of oleomargarine.

H. 153, by Mr. Furman. - To provide for the licensing of persons engaged in shipping live poultry.

Montana: H.B. 332, by the Committee on Dairying. - To provide standards for grading creamery butter, to amend existing law, and to add new sections for the regulation and purchase of milk and cream and for providing standards for grades.

S.B. 118, by Garrison. - To amend Secs. 6170 and 6183 of the revised codes of Montana, 1921, relating to rural mutual fire insurance companies. This bill would cover the mutual insurance of growing crops against loss or damage by hail.

S.B. 163, by Angvick and Kalberg. - To create a milk Control Board with provision for the selection of members and defining powers and duties.

H.B. 152, by Committee on Water Conservation and Flood Control. - To provide for creation of a State Planning Board and prescribe the powers and duties of this Board, which would be concerned with the stabilization of the agricultural, livestock, mining, and other industries of Montana.

H.R. 260, by the Committee on Dairying. - To levy a license tax upon all butterfat purchased in connection with the operation of creameries, cheese factories, ice cream factories, condensed milk factories, and milk and cream buying and receiving stations.

H.B. 313, by Peterson. - To amend existing laws concerning the labeling of seeds and mixtures and concerning samples sent to laboratory for tests.

Montana (continued): H.R.337, by Balgord. - To provide for inspection and analysis of commercial feeding stuffs and regulating their sale within the State. The bill would define the term commercial feeding stuffs, provide for guarantees of ingredients, and for affixing labels to packages. It would prohibit sale of fraudulent and adulterated commercial feeding stuffs, and regulate their license and sale.

H. B. 378, by Committee on Dairying. - This bill relates to the sale of oleomargarine, defining same and providing for a license and stamp tax.

Maine: H. P. 1459, to assure the proper branding of potatoes, has been reported back from the Committee on Agriculture. The bill would establish grades and make grading mandatory. False and misleading branding would be prohibited. Sales by growers without grading would be permitted. The Commissioner of Agriculture would be the enforcing officer.

South Dakota: H.B. 68, by Gunderson. - To provide for storage of grain upon farms, the issuance and filing of warehouse receipts, defining the duties of the Secretary of Agriculture, etc., and repealing Chap. 268, Laws 1931.

H.B. 95, by Engel and Swanson. - To amend Chap. 268 of South Dakota Session Laws, 1931, relating to the farm storage of grain.

H.B. 102, by Joint Committee on Agriculture. - To establish a standardized and uniform system of grading, labeling and inspecting potatoes and certain other products, and to regulate the sale and distribution of potatoes in closed containers.

H.B. 103, by Joint Committee on Agriculture. - To license, bond, regulate and define wholesale potato dealers, and define certain duties and confer certain powers upon the State Seed Commissioner in connection therewith.

H.B. 126, by Joint Committee on Agriculture. - To establish a State Seed Department and provide for its operation and maintenance; to establish regulations for the handling and sale of seed in general and for the proper production, handling and sale of registered and certified seed.

H. B. 147, by Anderson. - To define livestock auction agencies and provide for the licensing and regulation thereof.

H. B. 158, by Allan. - To provide for licensing direct buyers of livestock, regulating the conduct of such buyers, providing for weighing, grading and docking of livestock so bought, inspecting scales, and prohibiting discrimination and unfair competition.

H. B. 167, by Miller. - To provide that the Rural Credit Board may compromise rural credit mortgages and to provide the procedure therefor.

S.B. 95, by Food and Drug Committee. - To amend existing laws with reference to traffic in eggs, provide for the licensing of dealers and the payment of a license fee, and to define duties of the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. B. 144, by Ballou. - To establish the State Livestock Sanitary Board with powers and duties relating to the health and diseases of domestic animals.

S. B. 145, by Ballou. - To abolish the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture as created in 1925 and to transfer powers and jurisdiction heretofore exercised, not otherwise transferred by law to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 13, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 11

NEW JERSEY POULTRYMEN WANT TAX ON IMPORTED EGG PRODUCTS

A resolution calling for early passage by Congress of the Lea Bill providing for an excise tax on imported egg products was adopted by thirty-one representatives of the New Jersey poultry industry who met recently at New Brunswick at the call of the Rutgers Institute of Rural Economics. Speakers said that the egg and poultry industry is threatened with serious losses in the form of imports of frozen and dried eggs from China and potential imports of these commodities from Russia and other countries.

Another resolution adopted at the meeting was that "no additional egg and poultry auction markets be established in New Jersey because there are now a sufficient number of such markets." The poultrymen went on record also as favoring existing laws which enable farmers to obtain truck licenses at half the usual rate.

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STUDIES MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS IN LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

"Vegetable growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas have demonstrated marked aptness and skill in organizing cooperative associations; their record, however, in maintaining these associations as effective and efficient marketing agencies is disappointing," says W. E. Paulson, marketing research specialist, in Circular 74, recently issued by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and entitled "Cooperative Vegetable Marketing Associations of the Lower Rio Grande Valley."

The publication discusses the experiences of former associations in the Valley, and the author says "it is unfortunate that none of the vigorous, enthusiastic and able leadership characteristic of (organizational campaigns) has as yet been carried into the business end of cooperative marketing." Price appeal, he declares, is an "unsound basis for sponsoring cooperatives". It is stated that "one of the most important lessons growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley must learn is that members, not plans, furnish the stuff out of which successful cooperatives are constructed."

Copies of the publication may be obtained from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

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"MEAT CUTTING AND PRICING METHODS" is the title of a report recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

LOUISIANA SAYS CONSUMERS
BUYING SUBSTITUTE FOODS

Substitutes are limiting the extent to which prices of many agricultural products can increase, says B. B. Jones, Louisiana Extension Service. The consuming public seems to place a general limit on the price to be paid for products, he says, and when the limit has been reached there is a turning to products which can be used as substitutes. This is illustrated in the case of butter. Shortage of supplies in this country, according to Jones, caused a steady increase in prices until a level was reached which forced greater consumption of oleomargarine. Government figures show that oleo consumption the first month of this year was double that used in the corresponding month of 1934.

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INTEREST RATES on loans secured by chattel mortgages vary from 5 percent a year to 3 percent a month, according to a study made by Ohio Experiment Station. A large proportion of the loans carried 6, 7 or 8 percent interest, but many loans for less than \$300 were at an interest rate of 3 percent a month.

FORTY-ONE FOOD DEALERS in ten counties of Pennsylvania were ordered prosecuted during January for alleged violation of State pure food laws.

GROWERS OF SMUTTY WHEAT get fewer bushels of wheat per acre and the wheat they do raise is subjected to market discounts of 5 to 7 cents a bushel, says North Dakota Extension Service.

A MARKETING AGREEMENT designed to improve the returns to growers of paper shell pecans was approved by Secretary Wallace, March 9. The agreement includes provisions for minimum prices to producers, compulsory grading of pecans destined for distribution, and the collection of basic statistics by the control board set up under the agreement.

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include "Dairy and Poultry Market Statistics, 1934 Annual Summary"; "Average Monthly Price and Price Relatives for Fresh Eggs at Wholesale at Five Markets, 1909-1934"; "Tax Delinquency of Rural Real Estate in 9 Oregon Counties, 1928-33"; "Revised Estimates of Barley Acreage, Yield, and Production, 1866-1929"; "Development of a Grading and Inspection System for the Purchase of Sweet Corn for Canning."

A SUMMARY OF THE NEW JERSEY POTATO SEASON, 1934, may be obtained from New Jersey Bureau of Markets, Trenton, N. J.

TOBACCO PRICES improve from 1 to 2 cents per pound on the average as a result of tobacco grading, according to studies by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Improvement in the better grades ranges from 3 to 5 cents per pound, it is stated. The studies were made on flue-cured markets in the Old Belt, Middle Belt, and Eastern North Carolina Belt. Sales of several million pounds of tobacco of known grade were analyzed.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

H. R. 5221, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice, was passed by the Senate on March 13, with amendments of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The bill now goes to conference.

The following bills were introduced recently into Congress:

S. 2152, by Sen. Copeland, New York. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Title 1, by striking out the provision in quotas regarding direct-consumption sugar.

H.R. 6311, by Rep. Polk, Ohio. - To amend the Filled Milk Act of March 4, 1923 by adding a provision for regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture and for an annual appropriation.

H.R. 6503, by Rep. Jones, Texas. - To reduce interest rates on loans on certain small farms. The bill would amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and authorize an interest rate of 2 percentum per annum exclusive of amortization payments.

H.R. 6475, by Rep. Fulmer, S. C. - To provide for establishment of subsistence homesteads for persons with low income.

H.R. 6424, by Rep. Doxey, Miss. - To exempt a limited quantity of cotton from the tax under the Cotton Control Act, and to provide for better administration of such Act. The bill was reported to the House, March 8, and is up for early consideration.

H. R. 6540, by Rep. Hope, Kansas. - To amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921. This is the second bill introduced by Mr. Hope on this subject.

S. 2195, by Sen. Sheppard, Texas. - To amend Sec. 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This bill would add a new section with provision for a system of crop insurance.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills were introduced recently into State legislatures:

Nebraska: S. 317, by Howell. - To amend the laws of 1933 relating to public sales of livestock. The bill would define public livestock sales and provide the amount of license fee for conducting such sales.

S.295, by Carsten. - To prohibit soliciting, persuading, or permitting any member of any cooperative agricultural association to breach a marketing agreement with the association contrary to the terms of such agreement and to provide injunctive relief against such acts.

S.292, by Pedersen, Wells, and Reynolds. - To enable producers of clean cream to obtain proportionate compensation therefor. The bill defines cream buying trucks, cream stations, grades of cream, and other terms connected with the processing of cream and the manufacture of butter and other dairy products. It would require equitable minimum price differential between each lawful grade and would require licenses for cream graders.

South Dakota: H. B. 189, by Committee on Warehouse, Grain, and Grain Grading. - To define and require a license for buyers and sellers of grain, and fix the penalty for violations of its provisions.

H.B.204, by Committee on Livestock. - To regulate the shipment, transportation, driving, and moving of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and to amend sections of the Revised Code of 1919.

Maine: H.P.1543. - To provide for an excise tax on certain types of oleomargarine sold, offered for sale or exchanged in the State of Maine, which contains any other fat than those indicated, namely, oleo oil from cattle, oleo stock from cattle, oleo stearine from cattle, neutral lard from hogs, peanut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, soya bean oil, or milk fat.

Illinois: S.B.229, by Mr. Ward. - To amend an act in relation to the pasteurization of milk approved June 30, 1925. Many amendments are contained in the bill, which is practically a rewrite of existing law.

New York: The following bills recently passed the New York Legislature:

S.5. - Amends section 258-k, 5, Agriculture and Markets Law, by extending to April 1, 1935, provisions relating to emergency milk control.

S.10. - Amends generally the Agriculture and Markets Law by providing the head of the agricultural department shall be appointed by the Governor instead of by Council, which is abolished.

S.11. - Amends Sec. 4, Art. 5 of Constitution by striking out provisions that head of the agricultural department shall be appointed in manner prescribed by law.

Bills pending in the New York Legislature include the following:

A.1881. - To create Albany Regional Market Authority for Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Schoharie and Greene Counties defining its powers and duties and appropriating \$5,000 for expenses of planning and initiating activities.

S.469. - To appropriate \$750,000 for the temporary emergency relief administration for loans to farmers to purchase food and roughage for cattle.

A.459. - To amend Sec. 11, Vehicle and Traffic Law, by providing in case of suburban car, light delivery car, tractor or auto truck or trailer used exclusively for farming purposes and operated within a distance of not more than 10 miles from the farm of the owner, that the registration fee be 50 percent of that required for other motor vehicles.

S.243. - To appropriate \$7,500 to investigate relationship between heredity and resistance of susceptibility of strains of fowls to certain fowl diseases.

S.1358. - To amend Chap. 235, Laws of 1933, by authorizing perishable fruit commission to conduct experimental advertising campaign to encourage marketing, sale and use of such fruit, and appropriating \$50,000.

S.1252. - To amend Sec. 3, Chap. 235, Laws of 1933, by extending to March 15, 1936, life of the commission on grading and distribution of perishable fruit.

A.1369. - To create a commission to investigate prices paid to foreign producers and extent to which milk and cream produced in other States is purchased for resale in this State, to confer with respect to a uniform milk control, and to report a proposed compact therefor, and appropriating \$50,000.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1935.

Vol. 15, No. 12

THE ATLANTIC STATES DIVISION, of the National Association of Marketing Officials, will hold this year's annual meeting at Washington, D. C., April 8 and 9. S. B. Shaw, Secretary, is preparing the program.

The National Association of Marketing Officials was organized in 1920. The purpose of this organization, as defined in its Constitution, is "to establish a unified program for the study and improvement of marketing as it relates to agricultural products and to coordinate the work of the market departments or bureaus of the several States, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Extension Services of the various agricultural colleges, and the research work in marketing carried on by the colleges and by other agencies."

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LOUISIANA ESTABLISHES MARKET AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Rules and regulations of the Louisiana State Market and Warehouse Commission, created last year by the Louisiana Legislature, "have greatly improved marketing conditions in the fruit and vegetable industry, and made it possible for rice, cotton, sugar and other farmers to spread out their marketing season over longer periods of the year," according to B. B. Jones, Louisiana Extension Service. A bulletin outlining all powers and duties of the Commission has been issued by that body.

Mr. Jones says the warehousing law makes it possible for farmers to hold products for the better markets later on in the year. If farmers need money in the meantime they can borrow on official warehouse receipts. The Commission also administers regulations which seek to improve the grading, packaging, marking and shipping of fruits and vegetables.

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GOVERNMENT REMOVES PLANTING RESTRICTIONS ON SPRING WHEAT

Removal of restrictions on the planting of spring wheat this year for those farmers under wheat allotment contracts, who sign agreements to offset 1935 increases with corresponding reductions next year, was announced by Secretary Wallace, March 20. This action, it was stated,

is intended to anticipate and offset reductions in yield from possible recurrence of drought in several of the major wheat producing states, where rainfall and subsoil moisture are still subnormal. It applies also to contract signers' plantings of excess winter wheat for pasture purposes. This wheat now may be allowed to mature for harvest by agreement with the Secretary.

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NEW YORK STUDIES COSTS
OF MILK MARKETING

The sale and delivery of milk from house to house in New York City is responsible for not less than four and three-fourths cents of the price charged for each quart, says Dr. Leland Spencer, New York College of Agriculture.

"Transportation charges," he says, "on milk that goes to the New York market have been reduced about 20 percent since 1929. Practically no reduction in the cost of retail delivery of milk has been made since 1929."

Two distributors in New York City handle about 90 percent of the retail business, and the duplication in house-to-house deliveries is not serious, according to Dr. Spencer. A certain amount could be saved, however, he says, since in about 43 percent of the apartment houses deliveries are made by two dealers, and in 23 percent by three dealers.

Milk dealers have been experimenting with several kinds of fiber containers in the past few years, and probably one or more of these will be used in a large way within the next two or three years, it is stated.

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"THE DIRECT MARKETING OF HOGS" is the title of Miscellaneous Publication 222, just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The book deals with an investigation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the growth of direct marketing, reasons for increased direct marketing in recent years, and direct marketing in relation to prices of hogs, competition, and market differentials.

A RICE PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM for California, effective this year, has been announced by the AAA. The program, to be financed by a processing tax of 1 cent a pound on rough rice, provides for benefit payments to cooperating producers. The program is designed to reduce rice acreage in California 20 percent from the 1927-34 average. Adjustment programs for Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas have also been announced.

PURCHASE OF CREAM on a graded basis, and corresponding grade labeling of butter sold at retail, are the underlying points in a quality improvement program sought in a proposed butter marketing agreement for 11 West Coast and Mountain States, scheduled for a series of seven hearings this month and next by the AAA.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS of fruits and vegetables, by commodities, States, and months, for the calendar year 1934, are available now in mimeograph report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The Senate passed a resolution on March 16, authorizing the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or duly authorized sub-committee thereof, to investigate the causes of the rapid decline of the price of cotton on the cotton exchanges on or about March 11, 1935. The Committee is required to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the result of its investigation, together with its recommendations.

A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice was signed by the President on March 18. The bill is H.R. 5221.

The following bills have been introduced recently into Congress:

S. 2215, by Sen. Barkley, Kentucky. - To amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture" approved January 14, 1925.

H.R. 6772, by Rep. Jones, Texas. - To amend the Grain Futures Act to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain and other commodities by regulating transactions therein on commodity and future exchanges, to limit or abolish short selling, to curb manipulations, etc. This bill was reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture, on March 18.

H.R. 6424, by Rep. Doxey, Miss. - To "exempt a limited quantity of cotton from the tax under the Cotton Control Act, to provide for better administration of such Act, and for other purposes", was passed by the House on March 19.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills have been introduced recently into State legislatures:

NEW YORK: A. 1151. - To add new section 438-a, Penal Law, making it unlawful for a milk dealer storekeeper or other person to sell milk at a price less or more than a price fixed by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the particular transaction, and to prohibit devices for evading such fixed prices.

A. 748 - To appropriate \$5,000 for State agricultural experiment station at Geneva for research and experimental work relating to milk.

S. 1253. - Declares a public emergency to encourage State and National agricultural recovery. The bill would foster fair competition, and provide cooperation with the National Government in effecting purposes and policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

A. 93. - To appropriate \$40,000 for construction and equipment of buildings in Mamakating, Sullivan County, under jurisdiction of Cornell University, for official poultry trap-nesting, and to provide for an eastern New York egg laying contest and authorize county to grant land therefore.

S. 871. - To appropriate \$40,000 in Colonie, Albany Co. for official

trap-nesting of poultry under jurisdiction of Cornell University, for establishing an official egg-laying contest, and to authorize Albany County to grant land therefor.

S. 717. - To incorporate the New York State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to rehabilitate individuals and families as self-sustaining persons by enabling them to secure gainful employment from the soil and other affiliated industries in accordance with economic standards of good citizenship.

S. 251. - To create the Southern New York Regional Market District under control of an authority of nineteen members, and to appropriate \$5,000 therefor.

S. 166. - To appropriate \$25,000 for vegetable production research at Cornell Agricultural School.

A. 1676. - To add new Article 20a, and amend 244, of the Agriculture and Markets Law, for licensing dealers in cattle.

S. 205. - To amend section 5, Agriculture and Markets Law, by making the Council of Agriculture and Markets head of the department, members to be appointed by the Governor, the existing council to serve until new members qualify and certain agricultural societies and grange to recommend at annual convention persons for appointment to council.

A. 528. - To add new Article 21b, and amend Sec. 253 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, for grading and testing cream and for regulating sale and distribution thereof.

A.1422. - To amend Secs. 246, 251, 251c, 251d, 251e, Agriculture and Markets Law for licensing dealers and regulating purchases by dealers of farm products.

A. 1152. - To amend Sec. 254, and add 258mm, Agriculture and Markets Law, to empower Department of Agriculture to regulate pasteurization and bottling of milk, and to make unlawful to pasteurize or bottle milk for consumption in the State, which the dealer has sold at less than the minimum price for such sales.

A. 1792. - To add new Sec. 254a, and amend 255, Agriculture and Markets Law, requiring milk receiving stations and plants to pay producers on or before the first day of each month, purchase price received during first half of preceding calendar month and on or before 15th day purchase price received during last half of month.

S. 1356. - To add new Sec. 193d, Agriculture and Markets Law, prohibiting sale of potatoes except by weight when sale is at retail in connection with business of a store.

A. 2078. - To add new Sec. 235a, Agriculture and Markets Law, prohibiting sale of milk or cream kept in cold storage for more than four days unless labeled as such upon the can.

A. 2079. - To add new Sec. 256a, Agriculture and Market Law, empowering Commissioner to make periodic examination of books and records of a cooperative corporation marketing for its members dairy products, cost thereof to be borne by the association.

South Dakota: S.B. 189, by Committee on Dairy Products. - To give the Secretary of Agriculture supervision over the milk industry, provide for the creation of milk marketing boards, prescribe their authority, and authorize issuance of permits to milk dealers.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 13

RHODE ISLAND CONSOLIDATES AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION WORK

Rhode Island Legislature recently enacted a bill providing for the consolidation of activities of the Department of Agriculture with all matters pertaining to State parks, fish, and game. A Department of Agriculture and Conservation has been established, with Burton K. Harris as Director.

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FARMERS GETTING LARGER SHARE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Farmers received 45.6 cents of each dollar spent by city consumers for ten leading food products in February 1935, compared with an average of 38.5 cents received last year, 34.9 cents in 1932, and 56.5 cents in 1913, according to a report on margins between farm prices and retail prices, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau has prepared comparisons of prices of the ten foods at city retail stores with prices received by farmers for the products used to make these foods, for each month from 1913 to date. A study of these figures shows how the margin between farm prices and retail prices has narrowed or widened from time to time during this period.

The ten foods are beef, pork, hens, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, potatoes, flour, and bread.

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CHILD SELLERS SUBJECT TO NEW YORK SEED LAW

The packet vegetable seeds often peddled by children in an effort to win premiums offered by certain seed companies are subject to the same rules and regulations as are all other packet vegetable seeds offered for sale in New York State, and the vendor is held responsible for all statements or lack of statements appearing on packets, according to New York Experiment Station.

The Station says that parents would become responsible in the event the seeds offered for sale by their children do not meet the strict New York requirements. Every packet must show the percentage of germination of the seed. The Federal Trade Commission recently prosecuted companies for misrepresentation of both premiums and methods of selling.

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COOPERATION INSTITUTEADOPTS NEW METHOD THIS YEAR

Sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation, to be held at Cornell University, July 15 to 20, will be more of an instructional character than heretofore, with closely coordinated lectures on the various problems of the agricultural cooperative movement.

Egg marketing, retail service for farmers, membership relations, farm and cooperative credit, marketing fruits and vegetables, and many other topics are scheduled for discussion.

This years session of the New England Institute of Cooperation, originally scheduled to be held at Massachusetts State College, has been cancelled.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for topped turnips or rutabagas have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, effective April 15. Tentative standards for grades of canned red sour pitted cherries (water pack) have also been issued by the bureau.

EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS from the \$60,000,000 appropriated by Congress are now available, the Farm Credit Administration has announced. Emergency loans are to be made only to farmers who are unable to obtain elsewhere, supplies, feed, or the necessary credit to purchase such items, and not to any applicant who can obtain credit from any other source, including production credit associations.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE has begun its 1935 campaign against licensed buyers of farm products who solicit or accept consignments without posting the bond required by law. There are two types of licenses, one allowing the licensee to buy at a set price, and the other permitting consignment business. It is stated that some persons equipped only with dealers' licenses are evading the law by soliciting and handling consignments.

ONE HUNDRED STRAWBERRY GROWERS, recently meeting at Willards, Maryland, have gone on record as being in favor of an acreage reduction program for strawberries, either under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or by special legislation.

The AAA has announced that nearly 850,000 farmers have signed applications for 1935 corn-hog contracts. Administration officials do not expect the number of signers to reach the 1934 total of 1,155,000. Farmers who sign the 1935 corn-hog contract will be eligible for loans on farm-stored corn under the government loan program scheduled for next fall.

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include "The Margin Between Farm Prices and Retail Prices of Ten Foods"; "Livestock, Meats, and Wool Markets Statistics and Related Data, 1933"; "Tax Delinquency of Rural Real Estate in Six Maryland Counties, 1928-33", and "Statistics Relating to the Citrus Industry, 1934."

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills have been introduced into Congress:

H.R. 6909, by Mr. Mott, Oregon. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity.

H.R. 6906, by Mr. Mead, N.Y. - To revise and amend the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended. The bill also covers false advertising and would bring cosmetics within the scope of the Act.

S.J.Res. 90, by Sen. Bone and Sen. Schwollenbach, Wash. - To authorize loans to fruit growers for rehabilitation of orchards during the year 1935. The loans would be authorized by the Farm Credit Administration, under conditions similar to those in the Act authorizing loans for crop production in 1934. Loans would be made for a period up to five years, in an amount not in excess of \$5,000 to any one borrower.

S.5, known as "The Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Act" was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Commerce, March 26.

H.R. 5797, "to amend the Bankruptcy Act", has been reported favorably to the House by the Committee on the Judiciary. As set out in the report, "the purpose of this amendatory legislation is to clarify the intent of Congress to include stock-raisers within the purview of the definition of a 'farmer' in Sec.75, and to achieve the same result with regard to other sections of the Bankruptcy Act in which reference is made to farmers, i.e., Sec. 4(b) excepting farmers from being adjudged involuntary bankrupts, and Sec. 74(1) protecting farmers from involuntary proceedings under said section." The definition of the word "farmer" is further clarified and broadened to include all classes primarily engaged in agricultural pursuits.

S.2341, by Sen. Shipstead, Minn. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to flaxseed. Similar bills have been introduced in the House by Rep. Ayers (H.R.6976), and by Rep. Buckler (H.R.6977).

H.R.6985, by Rep. Withrow, Wisc. - To authorize an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the elimination of diseased dairy and beef cattle and for the payment to owners with respect thereto.

H.R.6981, by Rep. Jones of Texas. - To provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture. This would include new and improved methods of production and distribution, and new and extended uses and markets for agricultural commodities and by-products. Such research to be in addition to that already provided for under existing law. An appropriation is authorized for the purpose, up to \$5,000,000 annually.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills have been enacted by State legislatures:

Indiana: H.B. 458. This bill provides an appropriation of \$10,000

to the Northern Indiana Muck Crops Association, Inc., for the purpose of research in muck soil improvements and management, improvement in quality of vegetables and other crops, and research and education in marketing such crops; also for demonstrations among growers with reference to growing, grading, and marketing muck soil crops. These activities are to be conducted under supervision of Purdue Experiment Station.

H.B. 415. - This bill designates the Baby Chick Department of the State Poultry Association as the official State Agency to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in administering the National Poultry Improvement Plan, with authority to promulgate the necessary rules and regulations.

H.B. 510. - This bill concerns buyers of livestock, and their regulation. Sec. 1 reads in part: "This legislation therefore is intended to prevent as far as possible fraudulent practices, and to regulate the conditions and circumstances under which direct marketing of livestock shall be conducted in the State of Indiana. It is declared that the buyers of livestock as defined in this Act shall be subject to its provisions."

S.B. 140. - This bill is intended to control and prevent the spread of infectious and communicable diseases among livestock and poultry, to regulate and control the sale of baby chicks at auction and community sales, require permits to conduct such sales, and to prescribe certain requirements to prevent the spread of disease. Penalties are prescribed.

S.B. 207. - This bill declares an emergency concerning the production and distribution of milk and creates a milk control board whose powers and duties are defined.

S.B. 323. - This bill provides for State certification of seeds and plants, and authorizes certification of such seeds and plants through Purdue Experiment Station or by producer associations or other agencies designed by Purdue Experiment Station.

Kansas: H.B. 299, "The Kansas Mortgage Moratorium Law". The title of this bill reads: "An Act relating to the granting of a relief in certain cases of emergency and extending the period of redemption of real estate sold on foreclosure of mortgage, and on execution, and relating to jurisdiction and procedure for such limiting the right to enforce deficiency judgment and for extending the expiration of certain periods of redemption to thirty days after the taking effect of this Act."

H.B. 608. - This bill relates to chattel mortgages, property upon which chattel mortgages may be given and future advances secured by chattel mortgages. The Act provides that chattel mortgages may be given upon personal property of any kind or character, including livestock, the natural increase thereof, including fruits, berries, and other industrial crops either grown or growing, planted, or to be planted within six months from the execution of such mortgage.

S.B. 171. - This bill relates to the sale and distribution of agricultural binder twine, provides for the registration and fee therefor, and provides penalties for violation of the Act.

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Missouri: A bill, H.B. 270, has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature, designed to repeal sections of the law of 1933 and several sections of the revised statutes of 1921 relating to the Bureau of Dairying, dairy products, and initiations. New sections would be added in lieu thereof.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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STATE MARKETING OFFICIALS

MEET AT WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK

Current State and Federal marketing problems and plans for the future will be considered by the Atlantic States Division of the National Association of Marketing Officials in annual meeting at Washington, D.C., April 8 and 9.

The first day of the meeting will be given over to consultations with Department of Agriculture officials and inspection of various government laboratories engaged in marketing research; and to an executive session at which various subjects and problems of common interest will be discussed.

On the 9th, there will be addresses by Federal and State officials and marketing experts. Aims and functions of the new Division of Marketing Research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be described by Frederick V. Waugh who is in charge of that division; marketing problems that need special attention will be discussed by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; progress in egg standardization and marketing, will be reported by Roy C. Potts who is in charge of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and a report will be submitted by Chairman James M. Gwin of an association committee on egg legislation.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson is expected to tell the marketing officials how there can be developed a more unified program of greater coordination of activity in which State marketing officials, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics can participate. New marketing activities under codes and agreements covering miscellaneous crops will be described by J. W. Tapp of the AAA, and Commissioner L. M. Rhodes of the Florida Marketing Bureau will endeavor to tell the State officials how the work of bureaus of markets can be made more effective.

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NEW ENGLAND MARKETING

OFFICIALS MET AT BOSTON

State legislation on eggs and poultry, the use of second-hand containers for potatoes, and roadside stand programs were discussed by New England marketing officials meeting recently at Boston.

L. A. Carlisle, New Hampshire Agent in Marketing, reported that an amended fresh egg bill has passed the House in that State and is ready for consideration by the Senate. He said a live poultry bill is still in the hands of the Agricultural Committee.

M. H. Brightman, chief, Rhode Island Bureau of Markets, reported the live poultry licensing bill in that State has helped to cut down "thieving". An effort is being made in Massachusetts to make poultry stealing a felony. Maine recently passed a law requiring compulsory marking and branding of potatoes.

Question of the legality of the use of second-hand containers for potatoes in the Boston market was raised, F. H. Greeley of Massachusetts reporting that dealers commonly sort out the bags of certain brands and either refill these bags or sell them to others.

Secretary H. A. Dwinell of the New England Marketing Officials reports the roadside stand identification program was discussed at some length at the meeting, but that the policy concerning this seems to be in a condition of flux in the different States.

Opposition to making potatoes a basic commodity under the AAA was expressed at the meeting.

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NEW JERSEY REPORTS BIG

DEMAND FOR BABY CHICKS

This year's demand for baby chicks is the greatest in more than ten years and most New Jersey breeder hatcheries are sold out until the middle of April, reports New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Even the largest hatcheries in New Jersey, with capacities of from 750,000 to 1,500,000 eggs at one setting have had their entire production during the first part of April bought or contracted for, the department says. Poultrymen and general farmers are said to be buying about 30 percent more chicks this year than last. White Leghorns are in heaviest demand.

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NORTH DAKOTA FNDS TURKEY

GRADING IMPROVES QUALITY

Federal grading of turkeys in North Dakota the past three years has markedly improved the quality of birds sold by producers, according to North Dakota Agricultural College. More turkeys are grading prime and fewer are going into the low-priced commercial and mixed grades, it is stated. More than one million pounds of dressed turkeys was marketed under Federal grading on Thanksgiving and Christmas markets last year, or an increase of more than 300,000 pounds when the system was started in 1932.

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IOWA SAYS SPREADS IN CATTLE

PRICES HAVE NARROWED

Narrowing of the spread between the medium and lower grades and the best cattle has been an outstanding feature of the cattle market, recently, say Iowa extension economists. They offer the explanation that consumers have been turning to cheaper beef. Killers, in order to meet this demand, they declare, have been competing actively for near-good grade steers, medium cows and even cutters and canners. Higher prices have resulted.

NEW YORK STUDIESCONSUMPTION OF MILK

The low point in consumption of milk and cream seems to have been reached, but any definite improvement depends on more jobs and increased payrolls, according to H.R. Varney, New York College of Agriculture.

Receipts of milk at New York reached a high point in 1930, and for cream in 1931. Since then the consumption of both milk and cream has dropped every year. Receipts of milk in 1934 averaged 13,400 forty-quart cans less each day than in 1930. About 4 percent less milk was used in 1934 than in 1933. Consumption of cream last year averaged 5,140 cans daily, or 2 percent less than in 1933.

A recent study in Buffalo, by H. W. Mumford, Jr., of the college, revealed that both rises and falls in retail prices of milk by stores brought about less than proportional changes in volume sold. A one-third drop in price from 9 to 6 cents a quart resulted in less than one-fifth increase in sales, whereas a two-thirds increase in price resulted in only a one-seventh drop in sales.

The conclusion was reached in the Buffalo study that "since greatly increased sales of milk through stores seem to depend on sharply lowered retail prices, retail stores in upstate cities do not appear to be an outlet for milk worthy of extended effort by New York dairymen."

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SEVERAL CASES where potatoes advertised and labeled U.S. No. 1 grade do not meet these quality standards have recently come to the attention of Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. In one case packaged potatoes advertised and labeled as U.S. No. 1 contained 40 percent culls. The persons responsible for this misrepresentation were warned that improper use of the U.S. grade terms is a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by the payment of a \$50 fine.

ONIONS COSTS on 25 Michican farms, and sugar beet costs on 52 farms, are revealed in mimeographed reports recently issued by Michigan College of Agriculture. The average cost of producing 100 pounds of onions last year was 52 cents, with marketing cost adding another 8 cents. The average cost for all growers in the State is estimated at more than 87 cents.

LESS PROFIT was made from the poultry business in Ohio in 1934 than in ten years past, judging from day-by-day cost records of 142 poultrymen recently analyzed by Ohio State University. The average price for eggs increased during the year by 1.4 cents a dozen but feed costs rose 2.1 cents a dozen. Net income per bird was 73 cents. Poultry farmers earned 20 cents a hour.

THE 1935 SUPPLEMENTARY WHEAT CONTRACT, which will be offered to farmers cooperating in the wheat adjustment program who wish to increase their 1935 acreage under the recently announced modified program, has been approved by Secretary Wallace. It provides that if farmers increase acreage this year their acreage reduction for 1935 and 1936 must be made in 1936.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

A bill introduced by Senator Goerge of Georgia to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts was reported to the Senate on March 29 by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (S. 81)

The Senate has agreed to a resolution by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate detailed information regarding imports of agricultural products for the past year; the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and the Special Foreign Adviser to transmit available information from 1904 to 1935 showing cotton acreage, annual production and consumption, imports and exports of cotton by all countries, and the annual world surplus, and to transmit similar information for the same period on wheat. (S. Res. 111)

Bills recently introduced into Congress are:

S. 2391, by Sen. Wagner, N.M. - to amend Sec. 4 of the U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1916 as relating to the use of the official grain standards of the United States on grain in moved interstate commerce from shipping points to destination points without official grade determination.

H.R. 7054, by Rep. Demsey, N.M. - To provide for protection of land resources against soil erosion. Authorization is given the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct the necessary work. The House passed this bill on April 1. Similar bills have been introduced by Senator Gore (S. 2418) and Representative Jones (HR. 7055).

H.R. 7088, by Rep. Jones, Tex. - To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act by changing, in many particulars, the present provisions.

H.R. 7084, by Rep. Johnson, Texas. - This bill is to be known as the "Commodity Exchange Act." A similar bill (H.R. 6772) has already been reported to the House.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Nebraska Legislature recently enacted a bill "to amend Secs. 20-21, 159 and 20-21, 161, C.S. Supp., 1933, relating to emergency relief for debtors on notes secured by real estate mortgages, deeds of trust or land sale contracts and for relief for owners of real estate encumbered thereby; to grant and declare a moratorium in actions for the enforcement thereof; to repeal said original sections; and to declare an emergency". (House Roll No. 1)

Kansas Legislature recently enacted a law to provide for establishment of State farm warehouses, for storage of grain on farms and issuance of storage certificates therefor and for penalties for offences thereunder, and for the repeal of Secs. 34-401 to 34-405, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes Supplement of 1933. The bill is H.B. 423.

H.B. 449 has also been enacted. This law regulates the sale and distribution of agricultural seed, defines agricultural seed, prohibits the sale of certain seed, limits the purity of tested seed salable for planting or seeding,

provides for the labeling of seed, declares certain violations of the act to be a misdemeanor and provides penalties therefor, provides for inspection and analysis of seed, authorizes the State Board of Agriculture to make rules and regulations to carry out provisions of the Act, makes an appropriation of funds for administration of the Act, and repeals sections 2-1401 to 2-1414, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes Supplement of 1933.

The following bills have been introduced into State Legislatures:

Texas: S.B. 56 is "an act to amend Art. 117, Chap. 6, R.C. Statutes 1925, so as to provide compulsory inspection of fruits other than citrus, and vegetables other than potatoes; providing for adoption of United States grades for certain fruits and vegetables, and the promulgation of additional grades, and declaring an emergency."

S.B. 402 is an act to authorize establishment of a horticultural and agricultural experiment station in Texas, to make scientific investigations and experiments in the production of fruits, berries, grapes, nuts, vegetables, and farm crops; also to encourage soil conservation; to experiment in poultry raising, dairying and bee culture, etc.

S.Res. 22 provides for appointment of five members each of the State Senate and the House of Representatives to study the cotton growing and marketing situation affecting all southern states, with the view of recommending to State and Federal legislators plans for remedying existing conditions which the preamble of the Resolution sets out as unfavorable.

H.B. 47 would amend Secs. 3, 5, 11, 16, Chap. 244, Laws 1931, covering the determination of immature fruit, the amount of fees to be paid by shippers of citrus fruit to the Commissioner of Agriculture on boxes or other containers of such fruit, and the handling and administering of the funds collected.

New York: S. 1806, would add new section 6-c, Public Health Law, requiring permits from health commissioner for shipping or importing into the State, milk and cream for sale or manufacture, no permit to be issued unless milk or cream meets all sanitary requirements and standards now in force in New York.

S. 1716, A 2212, would amend Secs. 251-k, n, and repeal 251-l, Agriculture and Markets law, by eliminating bonding requirements for cannery licenses.

A. 2372, would appropriate \$25,000 for expenses of Agriculture and Markets Department in inspecting sale of meats and meat preparations.

Illinois: H.B. 690, would amend the Act of June 30, 1927 entitled "An Act to provide for the storage of grain in State warehouses", etc. The bill would practically rewrite the present grain storage law, would impose additional bonding requirements and give the sealer, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, certain duties concerning inspection and certifications and give the Department of Agriculture power to prescribe the form of accounts to be kept by the local supervisory boards interested in warehousing, and arrange for their auditing.

California: A.B. 997, would add Chap. 8, Div. Vi, Agricultural Code, providing for agricultural prorate programs with respect to agricultural crops very much along the same lines as the present pro-rate act, except it would eliminate the State Commission and place enforcement in the hands of the Director of Agriculture.

S.B. 993, and A.B. 66, would create a board, designated as California Surplus and Waste Products Authority, to prevent waste and conserve and preserve and cause to be utilized all surplus products of the soil of the State. The bills define duties and powers, fix compensation, and appropriate money for operation. The board would be empowered to conduct investigations. The major proposal is to convert waste agricultural crops into alcohol for mixing with third structure gasoline for motor fuel.

S.B. 215, would add Sec. 1219.5, Agricultural Code, to make the provisions of Sec. 358 of the Civil Code, relating to annual reports of stock corporations, apply to all agricultural cooperative marketing associations organized under the cooperative marketing laws.

A.B. 919, would amend Secs. 1261 and 1262, Chap. 6, Div. VI, Agricultural Code, to include handlers of milk products, hay, field grains, dried beans, seeds, and processors under provisions of the Produce Dealers' Act.

S.B. 854, would amend Sec. 1261, Agricultural Code, to delete the license exemption under the Produce Dealers' Act granted to those already licensed as slaughterers under the meat inspection laws.

A.B. 2150, would repeal Chap. V, Div. VI, Agricultural Code, embracing Secs. 1231 to 1258, inclusive, relating to licensed and bonded agricultural warehouses.

S.B. 400, and A.B. 894, would amend Sec. 893 of, and add Sec. 897.1 to, the Agricultural Code to eliminate all local inspection service for field crops.

A.B. 368, would amend Sec. 34, Agricultural Code, by adding to the provision authorizing the Director of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with private individuals, groups, or Federal agencies, for the destruction of infectious diseases or pests, permission for the enforcement of the fruit, nut, and vegetable standards by the same means.

A.B. 925, would amend Sec. 830.5, Agricultural Code, re transportation of fruits, nuts, and vegetables for by-products purposes. It would relieve the seller from the necessity of having a permit to sell off-grade commodities to by-products plants or to others for reconditioning, but would make it illegal to sell such goods to one who does not have a permit.

A.B. 1702, is a skeleton bill amending Sec. 788, Agricultural Code, re containers. It would prevent the re-use of containers or sub-containers of fruits or vegetables unless all previous marking have been first removed.

A.B. 1243, would amend Secs. 928 and 829. Agricultural Code, re standard containers for fruits and vegetables, by establishing additional standard containers for lettuce, asparagus, apricots, peaches, cherries, pears and plums.

A.B. 524, would amend Secs. 821 and 827, Agricultural Code, relating to grades of Gravenstein apples. It would provide a new "commercial" grade, a "commercial loose" grade, for a color requirement in Fancy grade, and size for classification for "C Grade Loose" in lieu of a maturity requirement.

STATE AND FEDERAL
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OLSEN RESIGNS AS BUREAU CHIEF;
SUCCESSOR IS DR. A. G. BLACK

Niles A. Olsen has resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, effective April 15, to become manager of the farm investment department of a New York life insurance company. Dr. A. G. Black, director of the livestock and feed grains division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will succeed Mr. Olsen as Chief of the Bureau.

Doctor Black came to the Department of Agriculture in 1933, as Chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on indefinite leave of absence from his duties as head of the agricultural economics department at Iowa State College. On February 5, 1935, he became a member of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration operating council and was placed in charge of all livestock work.

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ATLANTIC STATES MARKETING OFFICIALS
MET AT WASHINGTON THIS WEEK

The Atlantic States Division, National Association of Marketing Officials, held its 1933 annual meeting at Washington, D. C., April 8 and 9. President Webster J. Birdsall, of New York Bureau of Markets, presided. Discussions dealt with many current and prospective agricultural marketing problems.

The aims and functions of the new division of marketing research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were described by Dr. Frederick V. Waugh, in charge of that division. Dr. Waugh briefly reviewed research in marketing over the last fifteen years, dealing with the development of grades and standards, statistical studies of demand, the business set-up of marketing organizations, and the physical handling of products. He enumerated among newer problems in marketing, motor truck transportation and the growth of the chain store system. He asked for cooperation among research agencies in studying these subjects, declaring that as yet there has been very little coordination between States in studies of marketing. He said the new division hopes to work out some kind of national or regional program of research in studying the broader questions in marketing.

The new division, Dr. Waugh said, has been studying spreads between farm and retail prices to discover the margins to processors and distributors. Ten products have been studied, but it is hoped to accumu-

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late data on 30 products, and for recent years possibly 100 foods. Attempt is being made to break down the price spreads to find out how much goes to transportation, processors, and the distributing trade. Factors that cause changes in these charges are to be studied. A series of studies of marketing agreements under the A.A.A., their effect on prices, on farm income, on the trade, and on consumers, are to be made. The objective is to determine what is good policy for marketing agreements.

Dr. Waugh said the bureau is now studying its entire market reporting system, with regard to questions of market movements, truck transportation, and price reporting. Possible overlapping between Federal, State and trade price reports is being surveyed. Changes in some reporting and expansion in other directions to provide greater coverage of markets are being considered. The comparability of reports as between markets and the public use that is being made of market reports are being studied. It is hoped later to do research on terminal market facilities.

Fundamental Marketing Research Needed

Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stressed the need for fundamental marketing and other research carrying clear through from producer to consumer in order properly to appraise the marketing system and to reach sound conclusions for necessary change. He cited the bureau's recent study of direct marketing of hogs as an example of needed, thorough research, in order to prevent snap action on faulty conclusions. He said that services in market news and standardization need to be re-appraised in the light of recent economic developments. To meet the needs of the A.A.A., crop estimates have been broken down into county estimates, and effort is being made to perfect these county estimates for use in fundamental research studies.

Mr. Olsen said that a bureau committee is now studying the motor truck situation to determine how an efficient reporting system can be developed. Another committee is studying standardization of farm products, having in mind standards which will cover the utility use of products. He cited in this connection, the bureau's fundamental research in cotton standards, involving the "tearing down" of fibers to discover their utility use.

With regard to economic research, Mr. Olsen said there is pressing need to study transportation and other cost items "that are not so flexible as they should be" in their effect upon farm and retail prices. He expressed the opinion that "something could be done to increase consumption through the development of consumer grades" for products.

Progress in Egg Standardization

In a report of progress in egg standardization and marketing, Roy C. Potts, in charge of the bureau's division of dairy and poultry

products, emphasized the need for setting up complete standardization programs in a community, from producers to consumers. To be successful, he said, each factor must receive tangible rewards from standardization, - the producers a better price, distributors an increasing volume of business, and consumers a high quality product. He suggested that such a program would quickly lead to general improvement through "competitive urge" in marketing quality products, and told how this has been brought about in the District of Columbia.

Twenty years ago, he said, it was difficult to buy any good 92 score butter in Washington. Today, you can find it in practically every retail store that professes to furnish consumers a high quality product, he declared. He attributed the present situation to the marketing policy of a leading dairy cooperative.

"If we are going to make progress in egg standardization and marketing," he said, "there is more to it than the job of just sorting eggs. The program must be established in a community, in such a way that standardization will benefit the producer and encourage him to produce better eggs. There must be buying of producers' eggs on grade. After grading, the eggs should be moved quickly through the channels of trade to preserve quality, and then merchandized so that the high quality will reach consumers. Our problem is one of demonstrating the tangible value of standardization to all concerned."

Studying Egg Legislation

James M. Gwin, chairman of an association committee on egg legislation, reported progress in compiling a report on egg legislation in all States. This compilation is intended mainly for use in trying to develop uniform egg laws.

New York Trucking "Racket"

William Fellowes Morgan of New York City Department of Markets requested the help of the State marketing officials in efforts to curb the latest racketeering development in that city. He said that a local labor union was compelling egg receivers of out-of-State motor truck shipments to pay 7 cents a case to the union on the ground that the out-of-State haulers are non-union men and are interfering with the livelihood of local truck drivers. The union has built a so-called terminal where the out-of-State receipts must be transferred to local trucks before delivery to receivers. Mr. Morgan said that unless stopped, the racket would probably be extended to motor truck receipts of other farm products. The receivers are being intimidated by being told that should they unload the out-of-State trucks without paying the 7 cents "tax", they will be unable to hire local trucks for later distribution. Mr. Morgan asked the State marketing officials to obtain the affidavits of out-of-State truckers who have been intimidated, for presentation to the New York County Grand Jury. He said the Justice Department is also working on the case.

Unified Agricultural Program Sought

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson addressed the meeting on the subject of greater coordination of activity among Federal and State departments. Discussing recent trends in agriculture, he cited the emphasis being placed upon subsistence and part-time farming. He said that as prices throughout the country have gone up, there has been a marked shift in economy and efficiency in farming, "the same as was manifested before the depression". He said "the same old demand and emphasis for efficiency and economy, and the introduction of scientific technic will be as strong in the future as in the past".

Mr. Wilson declared, however, there is "a new demand for coordination and program-making and agricultural planning, - a demand we have not had in the past. Another trend becoming pronounced at this time is the demand and necessity for unification and coordination of agricultural agencies. One of the most significant trends is illustrated by the recently organized northeastern dairy council in which you have a number of States who have a very common problem, brought together with the idea of developing unification and unified policies with reference to milk with a minimum regard for State lines and with regard to stability of interest in all States."

The speaker reported the division of agricultural planning in the A.A.A. has been studying the effect of the present commodity programs upon other commodities, "recognizing the necessity of a much closer understanding of these effects and their relationships if the balance which Secretary Wallace has been talking about is to be carried out. The department has made a map in which it has broken the United States into 100 regions of comparative similarity of farm and economic conditions within those regions. The operation of the A.A.A. has a tendency to bring about a new kind of competition and new relationships between these regions. In order to make this attack operate it is going to be necessary to think much more in terms of the regions and to work out flexibility in the A.A.A. so that these regions will fit together in harmonious programs."

Marketing Agreements Under A.A.A.

Proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, dealing with marketing agreements and licenses, were explained by J. W. Tapp, director of the agreement and license division of the A.A.A. He said "we have asked that the present licensing power be left in the Act to eliminate unfair practices and charges. In addition, we have asked for two specific authorizations to issue licenses; to make effective any marketing plan which has been signed by handlers handling 50 percent or more of the commodity covered by the license, and to issue licenses to make effective any marketing plan provided the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the President finds that refusal of handlers handling 50 percent or more makes it impossible to carry out the purpose of the adjustment act, where producers handling two-thirds of the product have approved the particular plan.

"Unless the amendments are passed," he declared, "the licenses

will not continue as a strong supporting factor in supplementing marketing agreement programs. If amendments pass and programs are developed, I think there will be a new type, particularly in milk, of Federal and State cooperation, in which the State will assume primary responsibility and the Federal government will be supplementary."

Porter Taylor of the A.A.A. reported the administration now has 25 marketing agreements and 10 more in various stages of completion covering general crops. He said that grades are becoming an increasingly important factor in these agreements. But as the result of a recent Supreme Court decision, he stated "we are required to develop a specific justification for the major provisions in agreements; we have to show in some definite dollars and cents way whether grades are justifiable."

More Efficient Marketing Bureaus

Commissioner L. M. Rhodes of the Florida Marketing Bureau discussed ways of making bureaus of markets more effective. He cited the activities of the Florida bureau in market reporting, standardization and inspection, and aiding farmers sell their products. In addition to doing everything possible to aid farmers, big and small, he said, "it is necessary to keep the public informed, interested, and sympathetic" of the marketing department. He said one of the most popular activities of the Florida bureau is the issuance of an exchange bulletin "which has advertised about \$60,000,000 worth of odds and ends in the last fifteen years". Commissioner Rhodes says he tries to contact personally all farmers of the State by attending farmers meetings and other gatherings so as to find out how his bureau can be of greatest continuing service. In a final word he said: "Make your bureau so essential, they can't get along without it. I think most of the marketing bureaus are doing an effective job."

Next Association Convention in Chicago

President Birdsall announced at the close of the meeting that the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Marketing Officials will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, the week of the International Livestock Exposition, probably on December 4, 5, and 6, 1935.

A unanimous resolution was passed at the Washington meeting, of appreciation of Nils A. Olsen for his cooperation and aid as Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and of good wishes for success in his new work.

S. B. Shaw, Chief, Maryland Department of Markets was elected President of the Atlantic States Division for the ensuing year, and W. W. Oley, Chief, New Jersey Bureau of Markets, was elected Secretary.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

H. R. 7160. Rep. Jones, Texas. - A bill to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture. This was reported to the Senate on April 4. In the report it is stated "This bill has as its major purposes the development and extension of the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the various States, the development and extension of the agricultural extension system and the further endowment of the land grant colleges. The bill is designed to accomplish these results by authorizing the appropriation of further sums for these objects subject to limitations calculated to spread the benefits of the money as much and as fairly as possible to assure the devotion of the sums appropriated to proper ends".

S. 81. - This bill was introduced sometime ago by Senator George of Georgia. It would provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Department of Agriculture. It was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recently and on April 9 was passed by the Senate without discussion.

H. R. 7324. Rep. Kerr, North Carolina. - To amend the tobacco act of June 28, 1934. A number of amendments are involved which extend to many provisions of the act.

S. 2506. Senator Thomas, Oklahoma. - This would repeal Section 9 of Title 1 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933, the object being to eliminate the imposition of processing taxes.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Maine. On March 15 the Governor approved a bill passed by the Legislature "to assure proper branding of potatoes". Under this law U. S. grades are made official in the State together with such other grades as may be promulgated by the State Commissioner of Agriculture. All containers presented for shipment by truck, train, or boat shall have indicated thereon the name and address or serial number of the person producing or marketing the product, also the grade of product therein. All potatoes must be graded or packed, as provided. Branding is made mandatory. The grower is permitted to sell without grading. The Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the act. Certified seed potatoes are exempted except as may be otherwise promulgated by the Commissioner. The act becomes effective ninety days after approval.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 17, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 16.

LOUISIANA VEGETABLE GROWERS
MEET "STIFF COMPETITION"

"The public craze for fresh vegetables during every month of the year has brought an enlarged competition for this business," says B. B. Jones, Louisiana Extension Service. "For many years the Louisiana grower found the heaviest demand for his products during the late winter and early spring months. Vegetables from this section reached northern markets when there was no competition from home grown crops. This condition has changed some and there has been a slight decline in the active demand that formerly existed for our crops.

"The new and increasing competition," he says, "comes from the hot house products. Right now one Ohio association is advertising in the large markets of that state, which used to be good markets for Louisiana vegetables, that they have 45 acres of tomatoes and 40 acres of cucumbers all under glass. One other company is advertising that they will distribute 1,000,000 baskets of tomatoes this year, all grown under glass. These products grown on the edge of large cities offer stiff competition for the shipped-in products and our vegetable growers and shippers should consider this condition in planning their operations."

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IOWA REPORTS MANY FARM
FORECLOSURES LAST HEAR

Farm foreclosures in Iowa approximated 3,900 last year, compared with 3,700 in 1933 and 6,400 in 1932 which was the peak year in the history of the state, according to Iowa State College agricultural economists William G. Murray and Willard O. Brown. Many farm foreclosures are attributed to the fact that some owners are non-residents who are not anxious to hold their land; others receiving no encouragement of a scale-down of their obligations from the mortgage holders, have become so discouraged they see no hope of ever paying off the original debt plus the accumulated interest; and in still other cases, the landowner is not aware of the opportunities available for adjustment of his debt without foreclosure.

It is estimated that in 1934 a total of \$49,000,000 of mortgage debt was cancelled in the state by foreclosure. It is reported that last year, insurance companies put through two-thirds of the foreclosures. A heavy increase in foreclosures in northern Iowa last year is reported.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ATTN: Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA WARNS AGAINST
COLLECTION AGENCY "RACKET"

California farmers are being advised by California Division of Market Enforcement that the hiring of collection agencies or other representatives to handle claims against dealers "is unnecessary". The purpose of the Produce Dealers Act and of the Division of Market Enforcement, it is stated, is to provide farmers quick and direct relief, and without cost of any kind, when they have not received a fair deal from buyers or commission handlers of fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs or other farm products.

A common practice, according to the division, is for collection "sharks" to offer cash to farmers for an assignment of claims pending before the Department of Agriculture, or to offer to handle and press such claims for a large contingent fee. Frequently, the money has already been collected by the department.

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NEW JERSEY MILK INTERESTS
WANT CONTROL BOARD CONTINUED

New Jersey Milk Control Board was recently urged at a meeting of producer-dealers, distributors, independent grocers, and chain store operators, to continue its policy of maintaining both wholesale and retail prices on milk. The Board was told that if re-sale prices were removed, a milk war would be inevitable. The question of the price differential of 1 cent per quart allowed to consumers who patronize cash and carry stores, which had been held up due to legal entanglements, was approved by a majority of the dealers. The Board announced at the conclusion of the meeting that "the cash and carry differential of 1 cent per quart will be maintained as a permanent policy unless the courts shall decide against this policy."

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CONNECTICUT IMPORTING
MORE FARM PRODUCTS

More fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs were shipped into Connecticut last year than in 1933, according to Connecticut Department of Agriculture. During the year, 11,448.5 carloads of products were brought into the four principal markets of the state as compared with 1933 unloadings of 11,186.5 carloads. More than 2,000 carloads of fruits, vegetables and eggs came into the state by motor truck last year. California, Florida and Maine were principal states of origin.

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ILLINOIS CAUTIONS AGAINST
LIVESTOCK SPECULATORS

Rising livestock prices have sent a swam of speculative buyers into the country, reports E. T. Robbins, Illinois College of Agriculture. Farmers run the risk, it is stated, of losing much of the benefits of the "price boom" if they sell to these buyers instead of consigning stock to central markets.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

S. 626 "To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include hops as a basic agricultural commodity." This Bill was reported to the Senate on April 11 and passed the Senate with little discussion on April 15.

S. 2367 "To create the Farmers' Home Corporation ,to promote more secure occupancy of farms and farm homes", etc. was reported to the Senate on April 11. The Bill is now under consideration in the Senate.

S. 2215 "To amend Tobacco Statistics Act of January 14, 1929." Was reported to the Senate on April 15.

S. 1460. A Bill relating to standards for baskets and other containers for fruits and vegetables, which would consolidate existing laws on the subject, was reported to the Senate on April 15.

S. 12 "Would amend the Packers and Stockyards Act by adding provisions giving jurisdiction over live poultry dealers and handlers." This Bill was reported to the Senate on April 15.

H.R. 7054 "To provide for the protection of land rrsources against soil erosion." This Bill was reported to the Senate on April 11 and passed the Senate on April 15. It was passed by the House on April 1.

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STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills were recently introduced into State Legislatures:

California: A.B. 972, to amend Sec. 791, Agricultural Code, re apricot standardization; to require uniformity of size in loose as well as packed fruit; to require marking of containers as to packer, variety, size, etc., and to provide for standard containers, with use of irregular container if so marked.

A. B. 1244 To amend Sec. 792, Agricultural Code ,re avocado standardization, by reclassifying the various defects listed in the present law and adding that the present muturity standard shall apply "at the time of picking, and at all times thereafter"; also that the packed avocados in any one container shall not vary in weight by more than 15 percent above or below the average weight of all the avocados in the container.

A. B. 974 To amend Sec. 794, Agricultural Code, re cherry standardization, to permit no cherries smaller than would pack one row more in each direction than the cherries in the packed face. The present law relates to average size rather than the minimum size. It also requires marking of containers as to packer, variety, size, etc., and provides for standard containers, with use of irregular containers if so marked.

A.B. 918 - to amend Secs. 798 and 830, Agricultural Code, re dates, to require the name and address of the person who first packed the dates or date by-products; prohibit use of the word designation "fresh" where dates have been treated with hot water or steam; and eliminate the exemption on dates which are being delivered to any person for the purpose of grading and packing or reconditioning or which are held in storage for such purpose.

A.B. 973 - to amend Sec. 803, Agricultural Code, re peach standardization, to provide for a definite maturity standard for freestone peaches; requires marking of containers as to packer, variety, size, etc., and provide for standard containers, with use of irregular container if so marked.

A.B. 975 - to amend Sec. 804, Agricultural Code, re pear standardization; make the former rules applying to packed fruit applicable to loose fruit as well and sets up variable tolerances for different size fruits rather than a single one; require marking of containers as to packer, variety, size, etc., and provide for standard containers, with use of irregular containers if so marked.

A.B. 1530 - to amend Sec. 590, Agricultural Code, re labeling of butter, requiring that all butter sold or distributed shall be graded, labeled and advertised according to 3 standards, - Class 1, scoring 92 or higher as defined by Federal requirements; Class 2, scoring 90 to 91.99; and Class 3, scoring below 90.

A.B. 976 - to amend Sec. 806, Agricultural Code, re standardization of plums and fresh prunes, to cover loose as well as packed fruit; require marking of containers as to packer, variety, size, etc., and provide for standard containers, with use of irregular containers if so marked.

A.B. 92 - to amend Sec. 814, Agricultural Code, to provide that all closed containers of head lettuce shall be standard containers numbers 45A, 45B, or 45C, and eliminate all permission to use irregular containers. Two of these are now standard. The third is a new 1/2 standard crate.

A.B. 1216 - to amend Sec. 818, Agricultural Code, re potato standardization, to make U. S. standards for potatoes the official State grades for California.

A.B. 895 - to amend Sec. 820, Agricultural Code, re standardization of tomatoes, requiring that they be matured "on the vine."

A.B. 1077 - to amend Sec. 951, Art. 3, Chap. 5, Div. V, Agricultural Code, to permit the planting of so-called long staple cotton in Tulare and Kings counties, at present included in the one-variety cotton district comprising the San Joaquin Valley, in which "Acala" cotton is now grown exclusively.

A.B. 766 - to add Chap. 9, embracing secs. 725 to 734, to the Agricultural Code, to provide for butter grading, including licensing of butter cutters and wrappers as well as persons distributing butter received in package form from out of State points; all this in addition to the factory license.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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APRIL 24, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 17

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT REDUCES ANNUAL SPENDING

New Jersey Department of Agriculture reports that "by pursuing a program of economy the past four years, the department has steadily reduced its annual expenditures and the proposed appropriations for the next year are 61 percent less than its expenditures during the 1931-32 fiscal year." The greatest reduction has been in appropriations to indemnify farmers for cows that react to the tuberculin test; exclusive of this item, the appropriations have been reduced 20 percent.

Only three of the department's projects - miscellaneous animal disease control, fruit and vegetable marketing, and dairy products marketing - show increased funds necessary compared with previous years. It is stated that increased income from fees in connection with fruit and vegetable marketing and dairy products marketing has added to the appropriation figures for these items; and that more than \$11,000 has been collected in fees to date in this fiscal year in connection with fruit and vegetable inspections. By the end of the year, it is stated, more than two-thirds of the appropriation for the fruit and vegetable marketing project will have been met by fees.

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IOWA DAIRYMEN SHIFTING TO BEEF CATTLE

A shift is now being evidenced toward more beef production in Iowa, where dairying and beef production are easily and quickly interchanged, although from 1900 to the present the long-time tendency has been for dairying to slowly replace beef production, says Albert Mighell, agricultural economist, Iowa State College.

"This shift," he says, "may mean a short halt in the expansion of Iowa's dairy industry or it may result in decreasing production for the next decade and in a corresponding period of curtailment for Iowa dairy manufacturers."

There were 12 percent more cattle on Iowa farms January 1, 1934 than on the same date in 1930, but production per cow dropped off 6 percent since 1929. This has been responsible, according to Mighell, for the slowing down of the increase of dairy production in the state and actually decreasing the output of 45 southern counties. "During the last year, the factors which had previously been favorable to Iowa dairying switched," he says.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
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NEW YORK TO ISSUEADDITIONAL SEED STANDARDS

Promulgation of official standards for sweet corn and tomato seed is planned by Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck of New York Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Protection against seed frauds is provided New York farmers by the agriculture and markets law relating to inspection and sale of seeds. The law prohibits misuse of the word "certified" in connection with farm seed. It outlaws misrepresentation in advertising and fraud on the tag or label, and legislates against misbranding as to seed quality. Label requirements include the approximate percentage of purity by weight, approximate percentage of germination together with the year and month when the seed was tested, and the full name and address of the vendor.

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FARMERS TO VOTE ONWHEAT ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

In a nation-wide referendum on May 25, wheat growers will vote on whether they favor continuing wheat production adjustment measures under the Agricultural Adjustment Act after 1935. The initial adjustment contracts between wheat growers and the Secretary of Agriculture, signed in 1933, expire with the close of the crop year 1935.

Preliminary proposals for a new program to be considered by farmers in the referendum vote follow the fundamental features and principles of the first program, with additional emphasis upon inducements to shift land in the drought and dust-storm area from wheat production to grass. The plan would be based upon voluntary contracts signed by farmers, in which they would agree to adjust their wheat acreage to meet consumption needs in this country and possible export outlets, during the crop years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939.

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NEW ENGLAND COMMISSIONERSBROADCAST SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAM

Six New England Commissioners of Agriculture took part in a special radio broadcast from Boston over a chain of 50 NBC radio stations, at noon, April 24. Commissioner King of Connecticut (speaking from Hartford) discussed agricultural competition; Commissioner Jones of Vermont described Vermont as an agricultural and recreational state; Commissioner Gillett of Massachusetts discussed "planning ahead"; Commissioner Washburn of Maine told how the Maine potato has moved "to a quality position"; Commissioner Felker of New Hampshire discussed farming for home and a livelihood in New Hampshire, and Director Harris of Rhode Island described "our new Department of Agriculture and Conservation in Rhode Island".

Regular daily market features broadcast over Stations WBZ and WBZA include reports on the Boston terminal market, Boston and New York potato market, carlot shipments of important commodities, butter and egg market at Chicago and New York, receipts of dairy and poultry products at Boston, the Boston wool market, and fresh dressed meats at Boston.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

S. 2228 "To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and more complete endowment and support of Land Grant Colleges and Agricultural Experiment Stations" was reported with amendments to the Senate on April 18.

The following bills were recently introduced:

S. 2615 by Senator White of Maine, to repeal the processing tax on cotton.

S. 2583 by Senator Smith of South Carolina, to "Establish certain commodity divisions in the Department of Agriculture". This bill is similar to one which was pending in the last congress. It would establish in the Department of Agriculture commodity divisions for livestock and poultry, cotton, grains, hogs, dairy and dairy products, tobacco, and naval stores, to which would be transferred all duties and functions now exercised by the Department in respect of the commodity as to which each respective division is established.

H. R. 7564 by Rep. Hull of Wisconsin, to amend the tariff Act of 1930 and the tariff rates on imported dairy products mentioned therein.

H. J. Res. 248 by Rep. Gasque of South Carolina, to create a national food research commission for the purpose of making careful studies of questions related to foods and nutrition, food values, etc.

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STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following bills were recently introduced into State Legislatures:

California: S.B. 555 - to amend Secs. 1143, 1144, 1146, and 1147, Agricultural Code, transferring the law relating to inspection of egg products for human consumption from the Department of Public Health to the Department of Agriculture.

A. B. 172 - would add Sec. 8a to the egg standardization act of 1931, which was repealed by the Agricultural Code, to require labeling of all cold storage or shell treated eggs and placing of signs in all restaurants, hotels, cafes, bakeries and confectioneries using or serving cold storage eggs or shell eggs in any form.

A. B. 173 - to amend Sec. 1132 of, and add Sec. 1132.5 to, Agricultural Code, requiring labeling of cold storage and shell treated eggs and requiring signs in restaurants, etc., using such eggs.

Illinois: H. B. 821 would amend Sec. 8 of an act to regulate the sale and analysis of concentrated feeding stuffs, May 18, 1905. It would require retailers to be licensed, in addition to wholesalers.

Washington: The following laws were recently passed by the Washington Legislature:

Chapter 156, "Branding of Livestock". This is an Act relating to the branding and identification of livestock and providing for the administration thereof; providing for the publishing of records of marks and brands and for fees for registration. Provision also is made for the cancellation of existing brands.

Chapter 157, "Inspection, Weighing, and Grading of Grain, Hay, and Other Products." This amends existing law which provides that "all moneys collected under the provisions of the Act and all fines and In-penalties for violation thereof "shall be paid into the Hay and Grain Inspection Fund and be used exclusively for administration. The amendment limits the fund to "all moneys collected as public and terminal warehouse license fees, track buyers' license fees, and inspection fees" and makes it available for enforcement of all provisions of the law.

Wyoming: The Legislature recently passed a State Recovery Act giving the Governor the right and power to enter into State agreements with industry operating within the State of Wyoming. The Act permits the State, through the Governor, to give same protection to the industries operating in the State as the combined power given the Federal Government under the N.R.A. and the A.A.A.

Illinois: Among the bills pending before the Illinois Legislature are the following:

H.B. 772. Revises the law regulating the consignment and sale of farm produce. Repeals the Act relating to the regulation of commission merchants. Requires the licensing of all wholesale produce dealers, commission merchants, brokers, credit buyers, cash buyers, and whole-sale produce dealers, as defined in the Act. Requires commission merchants to file bonds to protect consignors within the State, etc.

H. B. 773. Amends Sections 11 and 12 of the Act relating to inspection and standardization of farm products. Sections 12-a and 12-b would be added thereto. It provides that (1) closed package of fruits or vegetables shall have stamped, stenciled, or labeled thereon the name and address of packer, name of variety, and grade of fruits or vegetables, (2) when fruits or vegetables are offered for sale in closed packages the face or shown surface shall fairly represent the size and quality of the entire package of such fruits or vegetables. This to apply to all containers. There are a number of other important provisions contained in the Bill.

H.B. 774. Amends Section 8 of the Handling and Sale of Eggs Act of June 28, 1919, by changing penalties for violation of the Act and providing for recovery of penalties.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

LIBRARY
U. S. Department of Agriculture

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 1, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 18

WOULD CURB FLUCTUATIONS IN BUTTER MARKET PRICES

Calling attention to "frequent and violent price fluctuations in the primary butter markets of New York and Chicago", the recommendation is made by A. H. Lauterbach, Dairy Section, AAA, that "serious study be given this subject".

In noting proposals put forward at various times to correct fluctuations in butter prices, Mr. Lauterbach points out that a market committee is one proposal, another is for a weekly price change instead of a daily change, and the third is a proposal that a minimum number of tubs of butter be offered for sale before a change in price may be established.

Proposals have been made to form a consolidation of strength by cooperative organizations able to finance a stabilizing program through purchase or sale of butter. Some farm groups advocate use of a light processing tax on butterfat to be placed in a revolving fund with which the industry might seek to iron out the irregularities in the market.

Mr. Lauterbach says that "regardless of conflicting opinions on the need for balanced production in dairying, the attention of the industry might well continue to center on the behavior of the primary markets to find out whether these erratic prices are based on sound supply and demand factors or something of questionable value to the whole industry."

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PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS DEMAND FOR HIGH-GRADE BABY CHICKS

The biggest demand in many years is being experienced this Spring for the high-quality baby chicks produced under State supervision, reports Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

Three hundred and sixty flocks and 66 commercial hatcheries are cooperating with the State in poultry standardization work. These hatcheries opened in January and are said to have received enough orders to keep them going on full capacity until early June. More than a dozen breeds of chickens are represented by these flocks and hatcheries located in 43 counties.

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TENTATIVE STANDARDS for Grades of Slaughter Lambs have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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IOWA THINKS HIGHER CATTLE
PRICES UNLIKELY THIS SUMMER

Cattle prices normally rise between Spring and late Fall, but "it is not likely that a normal rise above present price levels will take place this year," according to Iowa Extension Service.

"One reason for believing cattle prices will not rise before next Fall," it is stated, "is that receipts did not drop off much until February. This indicates the market took account of the reduction in supplies before the reduction actually occurred. Receipts dropped rather sharply in February, seven main markets drawing 490,000 head - 17 percent less than in February last year and, with the exception of 1933, the smallest for February in many years.

"Cattle and hog slaughter both being small," it is stated, "it is probable the supply of beef and pork combined in February was the smallest per capita for that month on record."

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A PROPOSED BUTTER MARKETING AGREEMENT is being studied by the AAA on the basis of evidence taken at hearings on the Pacific Coast and in Mountain States. The agreement is designed to provide a voluntary plan to promote high quality and increased consumption of butter, larger net income to producers of cream by means of minimum prices for cream based on the wholesale prices of butter in relation to exchange quotations, and establishing differentials for various grades of cream.

THIRTEEN SEASONAL INSPECTION STATIONS to be located on the highways crossing the California-Nevada border will be opened early this month by The California Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Border stations are so situated as to permit inspection of practically all automobile traffic entering California.

FOOD PRICES may be going up, but during the past two years factory payrolls have increased nearly twice as fast as retail food prices, according to R. W. Bartlett, Illinois College of Agriculture.

OFFICIAL STANDARDS of quality and condition for dry peas have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are U.S. Extra No. 1, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. No. 3, and U.S. Sample grade.

MIMEOGRAPHS recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include "Poultry Estimates, 1925-1935", "Publications Relating to Farm Population and Rural Life"; "Use of the Official Cotton Standards (in sales to domestic mills)"; "Estimates of Cash Income from Farm Marketings, Monthly, 1924-1934"; "Production and Carry-Over of Fruit and Vegetable Containers for the Year 1934"; "Farm Production and Income from Meat Animals, 1930-1934"; "Fruit Crops Review of 1934 Season"; "Tax Delinquency of Rural Real Estate in 31 Alabama Counties, 1928-33."

BEL-PAESE TYPE CHEESE, made for the first time in the United States, is being manufactured by California College of Agriculture at Davis, Calif.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

S. 1807. This bill, introduced early in the session, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act in many particulars, was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on April 24. Another bill on the same subject (H. R. 7713), introduced by Representative Jones on April 24, was reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture on April 30.

H. R. 7593, introduced on April 18 by Representative Jones, is "To facilitate the extension of agricultural credit at lower interest rates by providing for the issue of certain bank notes, etc." This bill was reported from the Committee on Agriculture on April 22.

H. R. 6361, to amend the Filled Milk Act, was reported to the House from the Committee on Agriculture on April 26. The object of this bill is to place specifically in the Department of Agriculture the duty of enforcing the Filled Milk Act. When the bill was enacted, no provision was made for administration by any of the executive departments.

H. R. 7677, by Representative Jones. This is a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to sugar beets and sugar cane. It provides that the taxes to be assessed shall cease to be in effect and the powers vested in the President or in the Secretary of Agriculture shall terminate on December 31, 1937. A similar bill, S. 2648, has been introduced by Senator Costigan.

S. 2717, Senator Byrnes.

H. R. 7805, Representative Buchanan.

These are similar bills. They would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make surveys of representative farm areas each year in each state for the purpose of obtaining and publishing information upon the economic condition of agriculture throughout the United States. They were introduced on April 30.

S. 2215, was passed by the Senate on May 1. This is a bill to amend the Act entitled "An act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, approved January 14, 1929."

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

Rhode Island: H. Res. 6299. This bill passed the House on April 12. It requests the Board of Milk Control to hold a publicly advertised hearing within forty days after the passage of the resolution, upon the subject of delivery of milk between the hours of 12:00 o'clock midnight and 5:00 o'clock in the morning of any day.

Nebraska: H.R. 270 - This bill has been passed by the Legislature. It amends existing law by adding an authorization for any public warehouseman to issue a receipt to himself as the owner of grain stored in his own warehouse. Such receipt may be registered with the Nebraska State Railway Commission. Another amendment places upon the Nebraska State Railway Commission the duty of fixing prior to July 1 reasonable storage rates for the ensuing year with the direction that no public warehouseman licensed under the Act shall charge a less or greater rate except upon application to and a hearing before the Commission. The law previously placed upon the warehouseman the duty of fixing rates but with the right of appeal by patrons to the Commission.

The Nebraska Legislature also recently passed House Roll 130, to amend several sections of existing law relating to farm warehouses and to declare an emergency, and House Roll 131, to provide for the payment and return of excess farm storage fees collected by the Nebraska State Railway Commission in the administration of Article 111, Chapter 88, C.S. Sup. 1933.

Rhode Island: The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned on April 12. Chapter 2188 of the new session laws is an act to reorganize and consolidate into 11 State departments all existing State boards, bureaus, commissions, and administrative agencies. The Department of Agriculture and Conservation is placed in charge of a Director of Agriculture and Conservation with four divisions, namely, (1) Animal Industry and Milk Control, (2) Plant diseases and Dangerous Insects, (3) Forests, Parks, and Parkways, and (4) Fish and Game.

S. 161-a, approved April 18, 1935, amends general laws with respect to motor vehicles and their operation. The law requires that motor vehicles and trailers operated on highways must be registered, with the exception that motor vehicles while being used in farming and operated on highways in front of or adjacent to the farm where so used, shall not be subject to such requirement.

Illinois: The following bills among others are reported pending in the Legislature:

H. B. 705. A bill in relation to the handling and sale of eggs in the manufacture of egg products, and repealing parts of existing law. It makes more exacting the requirements as to candling and extends the licensing provision to all who sell and handle eggs.

H. B. 730. A bill to add new sections to the act of May 14, 1907 "To prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products" etc. These additions relate to filled milk, which is defined as an adulterated food the sale of which constitutes a fraud upon the public. Its manufacture and sale is declared to be unlawful.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 8, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 19

PERISHABLE COMMODITIES ACT
IS UPHELD BY FEDERAL COURT

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act was recently held as valid under the commerce clause of the Constitution, in a case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit at New Orleans, La.

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Annie S. Krueger against Acme Fruit Co. to enforce a reparation award issued in her favor by the Secretary of Agriculture. The suit was originally brought in the U. S. District Court in Florida and the District Judge, being of the opinion that the cause of action did not arise in a transaction in interstate commerce, dismissed the petition on demurrer for want of jurisdiction.

The plaintiff appealed and the Court held: (1) That the Act is valid in creating jurisdiction over a dealer engaged in buying agricultural commodities in interstate commerce; (2) that, in a grower's suit against a dealer under a reparation order made by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act the dealer may overcome the prima facie effect of the order and may show that he sold the commodity within the State in which it was purchased; (3) that the purchase of a perishable agricultural commodity from a grower for shipment by a dealer from one State to another is part of interstate commerce as respects the applicability of the Act; (4) that the petition referring to the Secretary's order which showed that the parties were citizens of Florida and had contracted for the sale and purchase of citrus for five years, and that the parties contemplated that the fruit would be shipped to other States and that it actually was shipped to New York, must be held to show that the transaction was in interstate commerce within the meaning of the statute.

The judgment of the lower court was therefore reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of the Circuit Court.

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IOWA REPORTS ON FARM
LAND AND DEBT SITUATION

Corporate-owned land amounted on January 1, 1935, to 10.1 per cent of the 34,000,000 acres of farm land in Iowa, according to William G. Murray and Willard O. Brown of Iowa College of Agriculture in Bulletin 328 on "Farm Land and Debt Situation in Iowa, 1935" just issued. Insurance companies, it is stated, hold over half the corporate-owned land, with deposit banks the second largest holder.

The Iowa farm mortgage debt was reduced by \$74,000,000 during

1934, and now totals \$924,000,000, of which 40 percent is held by insurance companies, 26 percent by the Farm Credit Administration, and 12 percent by banks. The debt per acre was \$63 at the close of 1934 compared with \$66 in 1933. Since 1933 there has been a reduction of 2 percent in farm land mortgaged. Forty-three percent is now mortgaged.

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THE FARM PRICE INDEX at 111 on April 15 was 3 points above March 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index of prices by farmers was 128 on April 15 compared with 127 on March 15. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was 87 on April 15 compared with 85 on March 15, and with 68 in mid-April a year ago.

TEXAS EXPERIMENT STATION has issued a bulletin entitled "Price-Quality Relationships in Farmers' Cotton Markets of Texas". It is stated in the summary that "growers are not sufficiently rewarded, under the system of marketing now in vogue in the farmers' cotton market, for producing the higher qualities nor sufficiently discounted for producing the lower qualities."

"EGGS ARE BOOTLEGGED in New York State and offered for sale under a higher grade than they actually are," says Prof. H. E. Botsford of New York College of Agriculture. He would protect consumers and producers by "a desirable system of egg grades, adequate enforcement of those grades, and education of dealers, retailers, consumers, and producers."

PRODUCERS' PRICES FOR MILK, f.o.b. dealers' plants, in 40 metropolitan markets of the country as of April 15, ranged from 3.6 cents per quart or 1.6 cents per pound at Indianapolis to 8.2 cents per quart or 3.8 cents per pound at Miami, reports the AAA.

A PUBLIC HEARING upon the code of fair competition for the grain exchanges to determine whether the Chicago Board of Trade imposes inequitable restrictions upon membership contrary to the code, and whether provisions of the code other than those relating to hours, wages, and labor should be amended will be held at Chicago, May 15, by the AAA.

IN THE FIRST PROCEEDING OF ITS KIND under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, the Secretary of Agriculture has revoked the license of the Motor City Produce Co., Detroit, because of the employment and continued employment of Joseph Becker and Georg H. Yeo formerly President and Vice-president of a company whose license had been revoked for repeated and flagrant violations of the Act.

PENNSYLVANIA Department of Agriculture is warning farmers in Pennsylvania that bullfrog raising is no short route to riches despite frog canners to the contrary; that there are no successful frog farms in the State where the stock is confined and reared under artificial conditions.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

H.R. 7935 by Representative Warren of North Carolina is a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act in order to make potatoes a basic agricultural commodity.

S. 212 was reported to the Senate on May 5. It is a bill introduced by Senator Frazier early in the session "to liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system through the use of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve Bank System, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise such activities.

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STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

New York: The following bills have been passed by the New York Legislature and signed by the Governor:

S. 5, amends Section 258-k, r, Agriculture and Markets Law, by extending to April 1, 1936 provisions relating to emergency milk control.

A. 10, amends generally the Agriculture and Markets Law by providing that the head of the Department of Agriculture shall be appointed by the Governor instead of by the Council, which is abolished.

A. 2378, amends Sections 253, 257, 258-a,b,c, Agriculture and Markets Law, relative to milk control, by defining "milk dealer" to include brokers, agents, co-partnerships, cooperative corporations, and unincorporated associations and to license all dealers who deal in or handle milk, as well as those who buy, sell, or distribute milk.

S. 5- A 5, amends Section 258 - k,r, Agriculture and Markets Law by extending to April 1, 1936, the provisions relating to emergency milk control.

S. 10 - A 10, amends the Agriculture and Markets Law by providing that the head of the Agricultural Department shall be appointed by the Governor instead of by the council which is abolished.

Bills reported pending in the Legislature cover a wide range of subjects. They include taxes on butter substitutes, restrictions upon sale of milk at prices less than those fixed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, cooperation with the Federal Government with respect to the National Recovery Act, the licensing of egg candlers, sale of potatoes by weight, inspection of imported milk and cream at the expense of the importer, etc.

Washington: Chapter 78. The Governor recently approved S.B. 155 after passage by the Legislature entitled "The Agricultural Adjustment Act". It provides for the regulation and control of production,

storage, transportation, advertising, merchandising, price and distribution of agricultural commodities; approves and adopts provisions of the National Agricultural Adjustment Act and marketing agreements, etc.; authorizes licensing of handlers and processors and otherwise vests in the Director of Agriculture large powers of direction and control.

The following laws also have been approved in Washington:

Chapter 140, an act relating to agricultural and vegetable seeds. This amends existing seed laws with reference to the content of weed seeds allowed in the sale of seeds distributed for seeding purposes; imposes additional licensing requirements for places dealing in seeds and places moneys collected in the general fund of the State treasury rather than in an agricultural seed revolving fund.

Chapter 141, the Washington State Industrial Recovery Act. This is entitled "An act to encourage State and national industrial recovery by cooperating with the national Government in fostering fair competition, to establish standards of fair competition in trade and industry, providing penalties for violations of this act, declaring an emergency and repealing Chapter 50, Laws of Extra Session, 1933".

Texas: H. B. 947, recently introduced, would declare it to be the policy of the Legislature to provide for the general welfare in an emergency declared to exist, by regulating the production, distribution and sale of milk and milk products in the state, and creating a Milk Arbitration Board, etc.

S.B. 402 would authorize the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas to establish and maintain an horticultural and agricultural experiment station in West Texas for the purpose of making scientific investigations and experiments in production of fruit, berries, grapes, nuts, vegetables, farm crops, etc; also poultry raising, dairying, and bee culture.

Illinois: H. B. 922, recently introduced, would amend Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of an Act in relation to the handling and sale of eggs and the manufacture of egg products, and to repeal parts of acts named therein approved January 28, 1919. It would require the keeping of records by those selling eggs; also the licensing of itinerant egg dealers other than producers.

H.B. 942, recently introduced, would regulate the production, transportation, processing, handling, sampling, examination, grading, labeling and sale of milk and milk products.

California: A.B. 127 would add various sections to the Agricultural Code relating to the registration of fruit trees. The bill would require all owners of an orchard of fruit trees of three or more acres of a single variety to register the trees with the Commissioner of the county.

A.B. 920 would amend various sections of the Agricultural Code relating to persons licensed to deal in farm products and to add a new section thereto with regard to the revocation of licenses for cause.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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May 15, 1935

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WESTERN MARKETING OFFICIALS
TO MEET AT SACRAMENTO

Fruit and vegetable standardization officials and shipping point inspectors of eleven western states will meet at Sacramento, California, May 23 and 24, for the fourth annual Western Area Standardization Conference. S. S. Rogers of California Department of Agriculture is conference secretary.

The purpose of the conference is to make plans for the unification of state laws relating to fruit and vegetable standardization and inspection. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be represented by F. G. Robb of the Fruit and Vegetable Division, and F. A. Motz of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

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PENNSYLVANIA TO PUT FRESH
EGG LAW INTO EFFECT

Legislation providing standards for fresh eggs and prohibiting labeling eggs as fresh unless they meet certain minimum requirements will be put into effect in Pennsylvania, September 1, by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The law provides that the air cell must be not more than two-eighths of an inch in depth localized regular; the yolk may be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; and the germ must not show any visible development. A tolerance of 10 percent is allowed in wholesale lots of shell eggs for eggs which do not quite meet the minimum requirements. With regard to retail sales, at least 10 eggs in each dozen must conform to the minimum requirements.

Shell eggs which fail to meet the fresh egg standards must be sold simply as "eggs" except when the shells have been treated with oil or in any other manner, and in the latter case the package or container must be clearly and conspicuously marked in a legible manner "shell treated" or "shell protected" if sold as fresh eggs even if conforming to the specifications of the law.

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NORTHEASTERN DAIRY CONFERENCE
TO MEET AT BOSTON NEXT WEEK

The Northeastern Dairy Conference will meet at Boston, May 23 and 24, to discuss mutual problems. Objectives of the conference deal with increased milk consumption, improvement in the quality of milk,

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Washington, D. C.

research and understanding in the dairy industry, disease control, better marketing conditions, cooperation among agencies in the industry, encouraging stronger cooperatives, and replacement of cows. The conference is composed of representatives of the main dairy-marketing cooperatives, dairymen's associations, the farm bureaus, granges in each of the 13 northeastern states, and state agricultural college and department of markets officials.

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NEW YORK FARMERS COMPLETING COST ACCOUNT RECORDS

Nearly 100 farmers in New York are completing cost-account records in cooperation with New York College of Agriculture. For the past twenty years, labor incomes for owners of cost account farms averaged \$634, according to P. J. Findlen of the Department of Agricultural Economics. For the seven years 1914 to 1920, a period of high prices, the average labor income was \$1,241. It averaged minus \$811 from 1931 to 1933, when prices were very low, as compared with \$644 from 1921 to 1930 when prices were fairly stable on a relatively high level.

The total cost of all labor on cost-account farms in 1933 averaged \$2,864 for each farm; since there were 10,227 hours of labor, the average cost each hour was 28 cents. This is the lowest cost for farm labor since 1915. Cost data in connection with horses, tractors, dairy cows, hens, lamb feeding, and in connection with production of potatoes, cabbage, and beans, may be obtained from Mr. Findlen, Ithaca, New York.

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NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS ON FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENTS

North Carolina farm debt adjustment commission has settled 2,497 cases involving a total indebtedness of \$7,599,081, reports Dr. G. W. Forster of North Carolina State College, executive secretary of the commission. Through agreement with creditors, he says, the debts were reduced to \$4,099,792, or 23.7 percent below the original amount. The commission has 1,295 cases now awaiting adjustment.

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NORTHEASTERN STATES AGREE ON MILK CONTROL

Milk control representatives of the states in the New Jersey and metropolitan New York milk shed have endorsed a federal-state milk control agreement according to which the states and the AAA would cooperate in regulating the milk industry in the area, according to Secretary William B. Duryse of New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The agreement, which has been ratified by representatives of the governors of the northeastern states involved, calls for regulation by the states of matters pertaining to intra-state commerce in milk and cream and for regulation by the AAA of phases of the dairy industry concerned in inter-state movement of milk and cream. The AAA would license all distributors engaged in inter-state commerce in milk in the New Jersey and metropolitan New York sales areas and establish minimum prices to be paid producers.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

S. 212, introduced by Senator Frazier in the first days of the session, was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on May 7. This is a bill to liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system through the use of the Farm Credit Administration and Federal reserve banking system, and creating a Board of Agriculture.

S. 2313, by Senator Shipstead, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to farm prices, was reported to the Senate on May 8, 1935. It is stated in the report "the purpose of this bill is to correct an error in that provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act establishing the formula for arriving at parity of the agricultural and industrial dollar. If and when parity is achieved, the adoption of this amendment will mean an increase of approximately 13 percent in the purchasing power for the agricultural dollar."

S. 2367, "The Farmers Home Act", was reported to the Senate a second time on May 9 after having been returned to the Committee for reconsideration. This is a bill "to create the Farmers Home Corporation, to promote more secure occupancy of farms and farm homes, to correct the economic instability resulting from some present forms of farm tenancy, to engage in rural rehabilitation", etc.

H. R. 8026, recently introduced by Rep. Flannagan of Virginia, would establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco and provide and maintain an official tobacco inspection service.

H. R. 8027, recently introduced by Rep. Somers of New York, would "fix standards for till baskets, climax baskets, round stave baskets, market baskets, drums, hampers, cartons, crates, boxes, barrels and other containers for fruits and vegetables". The bill would consolidate existing laws on the subject.

S. J. Res. 113, to extend until April 1, 1936 the provisions of Title 1 of the National Recovery Act, was passed by the Senate on May 14. Important amendatory provisions are (1) no price fixing shall be permitted under the provisions of any code and (2) no code of fair competition shall be applicable to any person whose business is wholly intrastate.

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STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

California: The following bills were introduced recently into the California Legislature:

A. B. 915. This bill would amend a number of sections of the Act approved June 5, 1933, relating to serving agricultural wealth, the prevention of economic waste, and providing for the Agricultural Prorate Commission. Several new sections would be added.

A.B. 36. A bill to amend the Agricultural Code by adding to Division 6 thereof a new chapter to be numbered 8, and to include Sections 1299 to 1300.6, inclusive, defining and pertaining to processors of farm products and their licensing.

S.B. 498. In this bill Chapter 9 would be added to Division 4 of the Agricultural Code relating to the production and marketing of milk and other dairy products. In it the production, transportation, etc. of milk and cream and the dissemination of accurate scientific information as to the importance of milk and dairy products in the maintenance of a high level of public health is declared to be affected by the public interest. Regulatory measures are included.

There are pending in California Legislature bills covering changes in the grading and standardization of various fruits and vegetables, namely apples, avocados, cherries, dates, fresh asparagus, fresh apricots, fresh peaches, fresh pears, fresh prunes, head lettuce, potatoes, and tomatoes; also honey.

Illinois: H.B. 962. This bill, introduced recently, would amend Sections 1 and 2 of an Act to regulate the sale and analysis of concentrated feeding stuffs approved May 1905. The requirements of labeling are made to cover feeding stuffs used for various animals in addition to present limitations to livestock and poultry. Labeling claims for vitamin content must be specific and be evidenced by appropriate certificate; also percentages of other products for which claims are made on the label must be indicated.

Florida: The following bills have been passed by the Florida Legislature to become effective on July 1, 1935:

Senate Bill No. 268. An act to regulate the sale of Live and Dressed Poultry; to classify the same; to define the term "Dealer"; to require registration of dealers; to require filing of invoices by dealers; to authorize the Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate grades and standards and to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act; to prohibit the sale of poultry which is unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption; etc.

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 269. An act to regulate the sale of eggs; to classify eggs; to define the term "Dealer"; to require registration by dealers; to require filing of invoices by dealers; to impose an inspection fee; to authorize the Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate grades and standards and to make rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act; to provide for proper enforcement thereof and to provide penalties for violation of this Act; and to repeal Chapter 16012, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1933.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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May 22, 1935

IOWA LAW BANS FAKE
SEED POTATO TAGS

Iowa Legislature recently passed a bill to stop the fraudulent use of seed potato tags that mislead buyers into thinking they are getting state certified seed when the potatoes have not actually been so certified.

The law, which it is expected the Governor will sign, prohibits the use of blue tags on any potatoes except those officially certified by state authority. The word "certified" can be used on the tag for potatoes not officially certified only in the case of first crop spuds grown from officially certified seed. Such potatoes may carry a label stating that fact, but the tag cannot be blue and the word "certified" cannot be printed in larger type than the rest of the statement, which must read: "These seed potatoes are not certified but are the first crop grown, etc."

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TAX DELINQUENCY
LESS IN NEW YORK

There was a significant decline in tax delinquency in New York State in 1934, following sixteen years of increasing delinquency, according to New York College of Agriculture. The peak in delinquency was in 1933 when unpaid taxes were more than ten times that in 1917.

The college bases its figures on studies made in 235 towns in fifteen counties. Towns in which individual wealth averages less than \$1,000 showed the highest percentage of delinquency in all years, it is stated. Towns with no incorporated villages, and towns with more than three-fourths of the population in incorporated villages had more taxes in arrears than did towns in intermediate groups. Also, towns with a small rural population, and towns with a large rural population, stood relatively higher in tax delinquency. Towns with a population of less than 25 to the square mile, and towns with more than 100 persons to the square mile had a greater proportion of tax delinquency than those in intermediate groups.

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A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES will be held June 4 to 7 inclusive, at the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Specifications and tolerances for commercial weighing and measuring devices will be considered at the conference, which it is expected will attract representatives from all parts of the country.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRYMEN
GET CROP REPORTING SERVICE

The New England Crop Reporting Service at Boston, a branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the six State departments of agriculture in New England, has established a special crop reporting service to collect and distribute facts and figures on the commercial poultry industry of New England. The State departments are asking commercial poultrymen to cooperate by promptly returning questionnaires which will be sent out from time to time in an effort to discover changing trends within the industry.

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COURT UPHOLDS ORDER ON
ST. JOSEPH STOCKYARD RATES

An order by the Secretary of Agriculture fixing rates to be charged by the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company - which was challenged by the company when issued in May 1934 - has been upheld by a special United States District Court in western Missouri. The court at the same time denied the February, 1934, request of the stockyards company to reopen the case because of a change in conditions.

The new rates at the St. Joseph yards for livestock arriving by rail are, per head: Cattle, 27 cents; calves, 17 cents; hogs, 8 cents; and sheep, 6 cents. By truck the rates are respectively 35, 22, 12 and 8 cents per head. A profit margin of 60 cents a hundred pounds is allowed on hay and 50 cents on corn.

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"A BROKER OR COMMISSION MERCHANT, in selling goods as agent for another, has no implied authority to sell also a railroad claim on the same shipment," the Department of Agriculture has ruled in handling complaints filed under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE is issuing, twice a month, an agricultural calendar of important county, regional, and State meetings, in an effort to avoid listing of important meetings on the same dates. Copies may be obtained from the department, at Hartford, Conn.

HOG PRICES are expected by Iowa Extension Service to continue at a high level through the remainder of the Spring. A Summer advance in prices is not unlikely, it is stated. The only thing holding hog prices down now is the resistance of consumers, says the Service.

THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION recently advised the AAA that the maturity date of cotton producers' loans on the 1934 crop, commonly referred to as 12-cent cotton loans, has been extended from July 31, 1935 to February 1, 1936. Direct loans will be available to producers until July 31, 1935.

A MARKETING AGREEMENT for shippers and producers of southwestern potatoes has been given tentative approval by Secretary Wallace. The agreement would apply to the western section of Florida and to the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

The following laws recently have been passed by the State legislatures as indicated.

Connecticut: Chapter 156, an act concerning the production and marketing of milk and cream and the registration of producers and dealers. This amends subsection (a) of Section 2488 of the General Statutes by a change of the various provisions contained therein largely with reference to administration.

Florida: S. B. 454, approved May 9, 1935, an act to provide for and control the artificial coloring of certain citrus fruits, and fixing penalties for the violation thereof.

S. B. 86, approved May 9, 1935, an act relating to the Live-stock Sanitary Board and prescribing the powers and duties of said Board with respect to the employment of a State veterinarian, etc.; authorizing the Board to examine livestock or domestic animals for diseases and making it unlawful to move into the State of Florida any livestock or domestic animal affected with disease; authorizing the Board to promulgate rules and regulations and giving the Board jurisdiction over the sale of products sold for therapeutic purposes, etc.

Vermont: Temp. No. 8, an act to amend Sections 7761 and 7762 of the public laws relating to the inspection of dairies.

Temp. No. 18, an act to amend Section 7778 of the public laws relating to the licensing, sale and use of oleomargarine.

Temp. No. 132, an act to amend Sections 4603 and 4616 of the public laws relating to the definition of creamery companies and to waiver of security given by such companies.

Temp. No. 143, an act to amend Section 7740 of the public laws relating to certificates for testers of milk and cream.

Temp. No. 177, an act regulating the sale of eggs and making an appropriation therefor. This law provides that eggs shall not be sold, offered for sale, or advertised as "fresh", "strictly fresh" and other designations indicated, if they are not fresh. Requirements for fresh eggs are set out in the law. It provides also that the proper designation of size must be plainly shown in connection with the sale of eggs. The Commissioner of Agriculture through the Bureau of Markets shall enforce the law and establish the necessary rules and regulations.

Temp. No. 220, an act to create a State Planning Board and prescribing its duties and powers. The Board is required to make studies, draft plans, and make recommendations to the Governor and to the legislature for the development of recreation, industry, and agriculture etc.

The following bills are awaiting action in State legislatures:

California: S. B. 1086. A bill to cover a declared emergency. It would establish legislative standards in relation to the rehabilitation of agriculture and the regulation of producers, packers, distributors, handlers, processors and others dealing in agricultural, horticultural, animal and poultry products, and any competing commodity or product thereof.

Illinois: H. B. 775, to amend Sec. 6 and title of the Act concerning protection from adulterated foods, June 25, 1917, by changing penalties imposed for violation of the Act and providing for recovery of penalties.

H. B. 777, to amend Secs. 39 and 41 of Pure Food Law and add Sec. 9½ thereto, would require license for each place of business with separate fee for each establishment, and restrict right of recovery to the Department of Agriculture.

H. B. 778, to amend Sec. 2 of the Warehouse Act of 1871 by providing that the word "grain" shall mean also "flaxseed" and "mixed grain".

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for grades of barrelled or bulk sauerkraut have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are A. C, and Off-Grade.

NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE Peter C. Ten Eyck has announced a plan for cutting down ruinous interstate milk price wars through a licensing program in cooperation with the Federal Government. All distributors, processors, pasteurizers or handlers of milk passing from one State to another within two given districts would be licensed.

COLTS now being produced by Illinois farmers are almost certain to find a good market at profitable prices by the time they are matured and ready for work, according to E. T. Robbins, Illinois College of Agriculture. Horses are scarce and farmers need them, it is stated.

AN AMENDED MARKETING AGREEMENT for growers and shippers of California fresh deciduous tree fruits except apples has been given tentative approval by Secretary Wallace. Major differences from the original agreement are the changing of the control committee from an organization of shippers to one in which growers are in the majority, and the replacing of the single proration committee with a commodity committee for each of the six principal fruits included in the agreement.

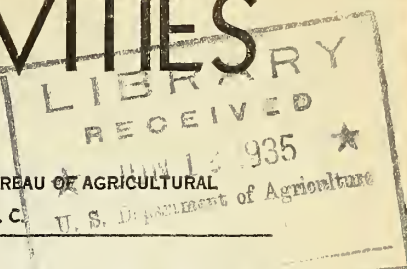
AN AMENDED MARKETING AGREEMENT for potatoes grown in the Southeastern States would provide for period-to-period proration, regulation of grades and sizes shipped, and price-posting by shippers. This agreement has been tentatively approved by Secretary Wallace.

LIMITED AMOUNTS OF POOL COTTON are now being made available to the trade, it has been announced by Oscar Johnston, Manager of the 1935 Cotton Producers' Pool.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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May 29, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 22

TEXAS STUDIES

TAX DELINQUENCY

Delinquent taxes accruing in Texas since 1885 total \$141,783,000, more than one-half of which has accumulated during the past two years, according to Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Classified according to "solvent" and "insolvent", it is stated that about 75 percent of delinquent taxes are of the solvent class and 25 percent the insolvent.

A survey in 120 selected counties has revealed that the number of farms permitted to become delinquent annually increased from 33,267 in 1928 to 124,192 in 1932. In all, there were 364,238 cases of delinquencies in this five-year period.

The more important causes of tax delinquency in Texas, it is stated, are declining agricultural and other commodity prices and rising taxes; faulty assessment and collection practices; periodic remission of penalties and interest; the uncertainty of tax titles; the indifference, procrastination, or misfortune of the taxpayer; and "failure of our tax system to include and properly harmonize the two fundamental bases of taxation - benefit and ability."

Changes recommended by the Station are an active and responsible participation by the State in the assessment and collection of taxes; the keeping of a complete and continuous inventory of taxable property by counties; that collection procedure be made simple, certain, and convenient; that court procedure relative to tax sales be simplified and harmonized with the enforcement of tax laws; that penalties be reasonable and certain and their remission be avoided, and that collectors be appointed on a competitive basis.

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NEW YORK STUDIES

CHICKEN PRODUCTION COSTS

How much does it cost to raise a chicken until he is twenty weeks old? For farmers who keep cost accounts with New York College of Agriculture, the average total cost for each pullet or cockerel raised is \$1.28, says P.J. Findlen of the department of agricultural economics. Allowing credit for broilers, the net cost for each bird raised was 92 cents. The cost may vary from year to year; the figures given are for 1931-33.

"About 41 percent of the total cost was for feed, 27 percent was for the cost of the chicks, and 16 percent was for labor," it is stated. "Each pullet or cockerel raised had an average value of \$1.02. The average return for each hour of labor on chicks during this period was 48 cents."

NEW JERSEY COURT UPHOLDS
MILK PRICE FIXING BY BOARD

Recent decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals in upholding price fixing by New Jersey Milk Control Board has eliminated questions as to the authority of the board and assures continued enforcement of the board's regulations, according to Secretary William B. Duryee of New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

The Milk Control Act had been attacked on the grounds it was unconstitutional, particularly with regard to price fixing provisions. The decision, it is stated, makes possible the continuation of a program for state and federal coordination in milk control, which has been under way for some months. The joint plan calls for the regulation of intra-state milk by the state control board, and of interstate phases of milk control by the Federal government.

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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
LOANS TOTAL THREE BILLIONS

The Farm Credit Administration completed its second year of business on May 27, having loaned almost \$3,000,000,000, or an average of over \$4,000,000 a day since organization. In two years of the FCA, total farm mortgage loans by the Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner aggregate \$1,728,000,000, total short-term production credit \$955,000,000, and loans to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives \$241,000,000.

Farmers used 90 percent of the money loaned on farm mortgages to pay their creditors and are saving on interest about \$35,000,000 a year, it is stated; further, that "payment of creditor claims has helped to stabilize farm values."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced recently that the index of value of farm real estate was 79 on March 1, 1935, compared with 76 on March 1, 1934, and with the depression low of 73 on March 1, 1933. The period 1912-14 equals 100. Values increased in 30 States last year, were slightly lower in 5 States, and were approximately unchanged in 13 States. Largest gains were in the Cotton Belt.

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IOWA FARM INCOME 43 PERCENT
ABOVE INCOME IN 1934

Iowa farmers closed their books at the end of the first quarter of 1935 showing a 43 percent increase in income from livestock, crops and benefit payments over the same period of 1934, according to extension economists at Iowa State College. Only Illinois and Indiana showed greater increases in income for the first quarter of the year than Iowa, but Iowa had by far the largest cash income of any State during the first three months of 1935, it is stated.

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"MARKETING APPLES" is the title of Technical Bulletin 474, just released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PENNSYLVANIA WARNS HOUSEWIVES
ABOUT "CANNED PEA RACKET"

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports it has found that a few canners are soaking ripe, dried peas and canning them for sale under a label which misleads consumers into thinking they are buying canned fresh peas. The illegal label, it is stated, gives prominence to the word "Peas" with the statement in small inconspicuous type explaining that the contents were prepared from "selected dried ripe peas". Pennsylvania pure food officials have ruled that this type of label constitutes a clean-cut form of misbranding, and have ordered all packers of soaked dried peas to correct their labels or keep their product out of Pennsylvania.

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BEANS CAN BE BOUGHT ON
BASIS OF FEDERAL GRADES

Pea beans, Red Kidney beans and Cranberry beans can be bought on the basis of Federal grades and inspection, licensed Federal inspectors having been located at Grand Rapids and Bad Axe, Michigan, and Rochester, New York, where beans of these types are more generally grown. The inspectors are under supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and are available for inspection of beans at field headquarters and adjacent points. Shippers and jobbers in Michigan and New York can obtain and furnish, if desired, a Federal certificate of grade on all beans sold.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that "buyers will find in the U.S. standards a grade representing for the most part the quality of beans which they are accustomed to purchasing under existing commercial standards. The U.S. No. 1 grade for all classes of beans in every respect is equal to, and in some cases better than, the top commercial grade of beans. Many distributors in large consuming markets find that the U. S. No. 2, or even the U.S. No. 3 grade meets the requirements of their trade. In such cases distributors are able to buy these lower grades at a discount from that quoted for U.S. No. 1."

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HEARINGS TO BE HELD ON
LICENSING DEALERS IN WOOL

A proposed license for dealers in wool and mohair, which would become effective January 1, 1936, will be the subject of a series of public hearings starting July 2, the AAA announced recently. The license would be designed solely for supervising trade practices and selling charges. In addition to scattered local buyers, there are about 275 wool dealers in the country. According to trade estimates, 12 to 15 of these dealers handle 85 percent of the business. The trade centers in Boston.

Other recent announcements by the AAA are that first rental payment checks to farmers taking part in the 1935 cotton production adjustment program are moving out much faster than in 1934; that nearly one billion pounds of meat were made available to those on relief rolls through Government emergency purchases of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats; that

growers and canners of California cling peaches used for canning have filed applications for a formal hearing on a marketing agreement for the 1935 cling peach crop, and that immediate activity by the AAA under such regional butter marketing agreements as are proposed in the Pacific Coast area will be limited to States which have requested Federal regulation of interstate movements of butter and cream and which have already adopted or will soon adopt some form of State regulation.

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BETTER FOREIGN MARKETS FOR APPLES AND PEARS IN PROSPECT

A large reduction in fruit crops in northwestern Europe and England should stimulate demand for American products, particularly apples and pears, during the 1935-36 season, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It was reported recently that fruit and vegetable crops in a wide area from England to northern Italy have been damaged by a cold wave which settled over Europe on May 15 and persisted until May 20. Extent of the loss is unknown but indications point to heavy damage in England and France.

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SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Decisions of the United Supreme Court handed down on May 27 were adverse to the Government in two important cases, - the code provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act were declared to be invalid, and the so-called Frazier-Lemke Act of June 28, 1934, which amended the Bankruptcy Act, with the view of scaling down farm mortgage indebtedness, was held to be void. Quoting from the concluding paragraph of the decision on the Bankruptcy Act: "The province of the court is limited to deciding whether the Frazier-Lemke Act as applied has taken from the bank without compensation and given to Radford rights in specific property which are of substantial value**** As we conclude that the act as applied has done so, we must hold it void. For the fifth amendment commands that however great the Nation's need, private property shall not be thus taken even for a wholly public use without just compensation."

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

S. 5, "The Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act" which was discussed in the Senate in April and later returned to the Committee for further consideration, was reported back to the Senate recently with amendments. On May 28 this bill was again discussed in the Senate and passed.

S. 1807, containing several amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act favored by the Administration, was discussed in the Senate on May 27. However, in view of the recent Supreme Court decision involving the National Industrial Recovery Act, this bill was recommitted by the Senate to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration.

S. 12, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, was considered briefly by the Senate and passed on May 28. Under this bill the shipment of poultry would be brought within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

 RECEIVED
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 A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
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June 5, 1935

Vol. 15, No. 23

FOREIGN MARKETS WANT

HIGH QUALITY FRUITS

Fruit growers must continue their emphasis on quality standards of fruits shipped to European markets, according to F. A. Motz, foreign fruit specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Motz reports an increasing European demand in recent years for additional color on apples. He says there is an excellent demand for green varieties, but colored varieties "must be well colored". An improvement in condition of California pears in European markets is reported. "Bartletts which were practically ruled out of the picture a few years ago are coming back into their own," as a result of "proper handling" in transport.

The market for California grapes, particularly the Emperor, is reported as "expanding". Emperors, says Mr. Motz, must compete with Spanish Almerias, and varieties such as Ribier with glass-grown Colmans and Royals from Belgium and Holland.

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HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

EXPLAINS "MODERNIZING" LOANS

Farmers who wish to modernize stables, milk houses, and poultry houses, and to make other farm improvements are advised by the Federal Housing Administration to consult their county agricultural agents who can tell how the FHA plan applies to their particular problems.

The FHA plan operates solely on local funds loaned by local financial institutions. The government does not loan any money under this plan. Loans are made to repair and to improve farm real estate, and any responsible farm owner may apply for amounts up to \$2,000. Repayments may be made in from one to five years in installments based on the period of income of the farmer.

Other important sources of financial aid to farmers are the federal land bank loans, land bank commissioner's loans, and production credit association loans.

Federal land bank loans are long term, low interest rate loans secured by first mortgages. They are made to provide for the purchase of agricultural land, equipment and materials, for farm building, to liquidate the indebtedness of the owner of mortgaged land, and to provide funds for general agricultural uses.

Land bank commissioner's loans are made to refinance indebtedness; to provide working capital; and to enable a farmer to redeem or to repurchase property owned by him prior to foreclosure. With enough security these loans may be made on both first and second mortgages.

Production credit association loans are made to provide short

term credit for agricultural production, to refinance indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes, and to repair and improve farm real estate. These associations may make FHA insured loans, but they are only for use on farm dwellings and cannot extend more than eighteen months.

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PENNSYLVANIA BROADCASTS

NOON-DAY MARKETS SUMMARY

A market summary of latest information on prices, demand and supply of fruits and vegetables in Philadelphia is now being broadcast each market day by radio station WFIL at Philadelphia. The report is based upon facts gathered each morning by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The object is to give Pennsylvania growers of fruits and vegetables the best possible service on produce market reports during the current growing season.

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NEW YORK TO CONTINUE

VEGETABLE "FREEZING" STUDIES

Studies of the suitability of New York State vegetables for freezing, begun four years ago at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, will be continued throughout the coming year under a cooperative arrangement between the Station and a commercial organization.

The work during the coming year will consider the varieties of spinach, peas, and corn on the cob, in relation to quick freezing. The blanching of peas preparatory to freezing will be considered, as well as the grading of sweet corn by means of a quality grader of the type used for grading peas preparatory to canning. The nutritive values of certain frozen vegetables will also receive attention.

Production of frozen fruits and vegetables in New York State is said to be "steadily increasing".

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NEW ENGLAND POULTRYMEN

USE "WAX COATING" METHOD

New England poultrymen are beginning to use the "wax coating" method of dressing poultry, according to Massachusetts Extension Service, a poultry dressing plant having been set up at Canton, Massachusetts, for this purpose. The birds are put through a bath of water at 128 degrees, which loosens most of the feathers. This is known as the semi-scald method of dressing. A rapid picking of the birds follows the semi-scald bath, and then the birds are dipped into wax and cold water sprayed on the wax to harden it. Then the wax is removed, giving the birds a finished appearance they could receive by no other method of dressing. It is suggested that small producers might find the process profitable for use on broilers and turkeys.

Heretofore, the wax method of dressing poultry has been used principally in the Middle West.

FARMERS VOTE SEVEN TO ONE
FOR WHEAT CROP ADJUSTMENT

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on May 31 that practically complete returns on the wheat referendum held May 25 showed that 86.6 percent of all farmers voting in the referendum favor continuance of crop adjustment for this basic commodity.

Of the total vote of 458,973 reported up to noon of May 30, 397,840 farmers had voted for continuance and 61,133 had voted against it. Of the total votes cast, 392,383 were by contract signers and 66,590 were by non-contract signers. Contract signers voted 89 percent in favor of continued adjustment. Non-signers voted 72.5 percent in favor of continued adjustment.

The wheat referendum was upon the single question: "Are you in favor of a wheat production adjustment program to follow the present one which expires with the 1935 crop year?"

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HIGHER MEAT PRICES
CAUSED BY SMALLER SUPPLIES

Retail meat prices have advanced sharply in recent months largely because of greatly reduced supplies available for consumption, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantity of meat from federally inspected slaughter was 27 percent less in the first four months of this year than in the same months of 1934.

Part of the new advance in pork prices has been seasonal, it is stated, since there is a tendency for pork prices to rise during the late winter and spring because of a decline in hog marketings during this period. Prices of the better grades of beef, on the other hand, usually decline in the early part of the year because of seasonal increase in slaughter.

The great shortage of pork this year undoubtedly has been an important factor contributing to the rise in beef prices, says the bureau. The scarcity of the better grades of beef in the total supply has been another factor. The proportion of steer beef in the total has been much smaller than usual. The shortage in feed supplies also caused the general quality of the cattle slaughtered this year to be much below average.

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NORTHEASTERN DAIRY CONFERENCE
POSTPONED TO JUNE 25 AND 26

The Northeastern Dairy Conference, originally scheduled for May 23 and 24, will be held at Bellevue Hotel, Boston, on June 25 and 26. Recent legal decisions and their effect on milk control will be appraised at the conference; also, the problem of coordination between State milk control boards and the Federal government will be studied. Delegates will be present from the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and New Jersey.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Illinois: H.B. 1040, recently introduced, is a bill to revise the law in relation to the collection of agricultural statistics and to repeal certain acts. It would authorize the Department of Agriculture to collect, compile, and publish statistical information relating to agriculture. It also would authorize cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and impose a fine for refusal to disclose information required or for violation of any provision of the act.

North Carolina: H.B. 683 has been passed by the Legislature. This is an act to provide for an excise tax on oleomargarine not containing certain ingredients; providing for the placing of stamps evidencing payment of said tax, and providing offences, fines and punishment.

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ILLINOIS FARMERS may not be in a position to compete with the commercial egg-producing areas, but a plentiful supply of corn offers them opportunity to become leaders in the production of market poultry, says H. H. Alp, Illinois Extension Service.

DECLINES OF THREE POINTS each in prices and in purchasing power of farm products during the month ended May 15 is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index of farm prices was 108 on May 15, compared with 111 on April 15, and with 82 on May 15, 1934. Prices paid by farmers were 128 in the bureau's index as of May 15, compared with 128 on April 15, and with 121 on May 15, 1934.

FEWER HOGS are in prospect in most of the important producing countries of the world, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Decreased slaughter is reported in Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Slaughter supplies in the United States, says the bureau, "are likely to continue small, at least until the summer of 1936."

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include "Cost of Production of Dry Beans"; "Quality of Cotton Linters Produced in the United States, Season 1933-34"; "Average Annual Prices Received by Farmers for Agricultural Commodities, 1934, With Comparisons"; "Farm Real Estate Values, March 1, 1935"; "Tax Delinquency of Rural Real Estate in 19 Missouri Counties, 1928-33"; and "Tax Delinquency of Rural Real Estate in 15 Iowa Counties, 1928-33."

UNITED STATES STANDARDS for grades of canned beets have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

GOOD WORK HORSES are in increasing demand and bringing higher prices according to Illinois Extension Service.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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NEW ENGLAND MARKETING
OFFICIALS MEET AT BOSTON

New England marketing officials, in session at Boston, May 22, discussed possibilities of reporting market conditions as to live and dressed poultry in Boston, the reports to be distributed among New England States.

The meeting developed information that fresh egg laws are now in effect in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey; fresh egg laws will go into effect, July 1, in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maryland, and on September 1 in Pennsylvania. The laws are similar in all States as to the definition of "fresh".

Trends in consumer protective legislation in New England were discussed. Recent legislation in this connection, in Connecticut, deals with sizes of eggs, sales of seed, and retail grading of potatoes.

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LOUISIANA OUTLAWS DECEPTIVE
TAGS ON SEED POTATOES

Louisiana Department of Agriculture calls attention to its regulations intended to prevent the use of fraudulent or deceptive tags or stamps on packages of seed Irish potatoes.

Movement or shipment into or within the State of certified seed Irish potatoes in bulk is prohibited. Each package of certified stock must have prominently and securely attached to it a valid and unexpired certified seed Irish potato tag as issued by the State entomologist. Certificates are issued upon inspection, and execution of affidavits by shippers or growers they will comply with State regulations.

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NEW YORK MAPLE PRODUCERS
INCREASE SALES BY GRADING

Grading in accordance with New York State's new official standards and packaging for the retail trade in attractive containers were dominant factors which enabled a cooperative association of maple producers to more than double the output of maple syrup and sugar this year, reports New York Bureau of Markets.

Approximately 50,000 gallons of maple syrup were handled by the cooperative this season. The manager of the association expects that as a result of experience this season "grading will grow among maple producers".

CONNECTICUT REVISES
LAW ON SEED SALES

The Connecticut Seed Law, adopted in 1929, was revised this year so that after December 1, 1935 all packages of mixed seeds offered or exposed for sale will be required to have stamped upon the package the actual percentage of seeds contained therein. Under the original form the law provided that packages of mixed seeds should contain the names of all the grasses included in quantities of 5 percent or more. This did not eliminate the many poor mixtures of lawn seed offered in Connecticut.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS
SELL GRADED PRODUCTS

Graded products valued at \$3,000,000 were sold by Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable growers during the past season, according to reports compiled by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. About 4,000 carloads of State-certified fruits and potatoes, and 75,000,000 pounds of raw cannery products were sold on a graded basis, compared with 2,025 carloads of fruits and 46,000,000 pounds of cannery products inspected in 1933. Grading, it is stated, "helped Pennsylvania potato growers to dispose of the largest potato crop ever grown in the Commonwealth."

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NEW YORK STUDIES EGGS
IN METROPOLITAN MARKET

Representatives of the poultry department of New York College of Agriculture recently studied the quality of eggs shipped to New York City by Empire State producers. Eggs from 35 producers were candled. Fifty-six percent of the eggs were in the highest class, Fancy; 36 percent were grade A; 5 percent grade B; 1 percent grade C; 1 percent had blood spots; 1 percent were cracked.

Only Fancy and grade A eggs can be called fresh in New York State. Thus, 92 percent of the eggs graded fresh.

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ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
CONTINUES MARKETING PACTS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has no thought of abandoning either its present program of marketing agreements for fruits and vegetables or its milk marketing plans, Administrator Chester C. Davis announced on June 1.

Mr. Davis said efforts are being made to revise proposed amendments designed to strengthen marketing agreements and milk plans so as to retain the substance of the marketing agreement programs while modifying enforcement procedure to conform to customary government regulatory practice readily sustainable in court.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

H. R. 6772 The Commodity Exchange Act, which was reported to the House on March 18, 1935, was passed by the House on June 3. This bill would amend the Grain Futures Act. As stated in the House Committee Report, it is an outgrowth of many years' experience in regulating the grain exchanges under the Grain Futures Act and the cotton exchanges under the Cotton Futures Act. It would give added authority to the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of the Act and also would authorize the commission created by the Grain Futures Act to fix limitations upon speculative trades and commitments. Additional commodities covered by the bill are cotton, rice, millfeeds, butter, and eggs.

S. 3583, a bill to establish certain commodity divisions in the Department of Agriculture, introduced by Senator Smith in April, was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on May 31.

S. 1389, a bill introduced by Senator Bankhead early in the session, was reported to the Senate on June 3. This bill would amend Section 7, Title 1, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to eliminate from said section as amended the limitation of time allowed the Secretary of Agriculture for disposing of all cotton held by him.

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STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

IOWA Legislature recently passed S.F. 143, - an act for the protection of seed potato supply of the State of Iowa. This prohibits the false tagging of "certified" potatoes. It provides that first-crop potatoes grown from certified seed may bear the statement: "These seed potatoes are not certified but are the first crop grown from certified seed", provided, however, that the words "not certified" and "certified" shall be in type of equal size and weight of face and that such statement if put upon a tag shall be a tag not blue in color nor prominently printed in blue. The statements permitted under this section are a violation of the Act if false in fact.

Pensylvania Legislature recently passed the following bills:

No. 20, to amend the Act of March 2, 1933, which authorized farmers to borrow funds from certain Federal agencies, by broadening its provisions in several sections.

No. 21, to permit certain cooperative associations to give chattel mortgages on rotating stocks of goods or inventories, to secure loans from banks for cooperatives organized under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 or from Federal intermediate credit banks.

No. 38, to amend the Act of July 10, 1919 relative to eggs. It prescribes that no egg shall be deemed to be fresh which does not meet or is not above the minimum requirements of fresh eggs established by

the Department of Agriculture. The misbranding section is amplified by the addition of "new laid eggs", "hennerly eggs", and "strictly fresh eggs", which must conform to minimum requirements as specified in the act. Misbranding of eggs shall be deemed a violation of the act.

No. 43, to amend the Act of January 2, 1934, which related to milk and products thereof and established a milk control board. Extensive amendments are made to the law.

Illinois The following bills, recently introduced, are now pending before the Illinois Legislature:

H.B. 1052, to regulate and license the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes. This would levy a tax of 15 cents per pound upon the sale of butter substitutes, in addition to the tax now provided for by law.

H. B. 1054, to revise the law in relation to the regulation of poultry dealers and to repeal the Act of June 2, 1927. This would change present law by creating Class 1 and Class 2 covering those engaged in the sale of live poultry for human consumption, Class 1 being those doing business from a store, warehouse, or other place, and Class 2 those who trade from any vehicle upon the streets and highways of the state who do not operate a store or other fixed place of business. The license fee of \$1.00, as at present, is continued for Class 1, whereas persons in Class 2 are required to pay a license fee of \$25.00.

H. B. 1055, relating to certain enumerated agricultural seeds. This represents a complete revision of the Act of July 3, 1931 entitled "An Act to regulate the selling, offering, or exposing for sale of agricultural seeds.

H. B. 1071, to amend the Act of May 14, 1907, designed to prevent fraud in the sale of dairy products, etc. Many changes are indicated; in fact, the act is practically rewritten.

H. B. 1088, covering public warehouses and warehousing inspection, purchase, sale and contracts for the purchase and sale of grain. The present law is amended and new sections are added. The definition of grain is enlarged to include other commodities.

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A MARKETING AGREEMENT and license for the evaporated milk industry, signed by Secretary Wallace, went into effect June 1. The agreement and license were approved by a substantial majority of the evaporated milk manufacturers, by volume, who produced 40,000,000 cases of evaporated milk in 1934 and who purchased from producers about 4 percent of all the milk produced in the United States.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SUMMER FARM OUTLOOK
REPORTS ARE SCHEDULED

Midsummer agricultural outlook reports on hogs, poultry, sheep, beef cattle, dairy products, and wheat will be issued this year by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as in recent years.

A report on poultry will be released July 18; one on hogs, July 22; on beef cattle, July 25; on dairy products, July 29; on sheep, lambs and wool, August 5; and on wheat, August 5.

The bureau's annual outlook report for 1936 on farm supply, demand, and prices will be issued November 4. The annual outlook conference of economists and home management specialists of the extension services, agricultural colleges, and experiment stations of all the States will be held at the bureau in Washington, October 28 to November 2.

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NORTHEASTERN DAIRY
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The Northeastern Dairy Conference programed for Boston, June 25 and 26, will deal principally with the status of milk control and milk market control relationships. The two-day meeting will seek to arrive at a basis for a definite plan of action in solving the dairy industry problems common to the region. Representatives of milk control boards, cooperative and farm organization leaders, milk producers, and others will participate.

The Northeastern Dairy Conference points out that consideration of the legal phases of milk control activities is one of the most pressing needs of the dairy industry in view of the United States Supreme Court's NRA decision. It is stated that in view of this decision, "it is imperative for all interested in the dairy industry to coordinate their efforts to place the industry on a firmer longtime basis." Relationships of Federal, State and dairy industry agencies in milk control activities will be discussed by five prominent speakers.

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ALL CREAM bought by Iowa creameries, stations and other buyers will be graded according to specifications of the Iowa cream grading law which goes into effect July 5. The price must be varied at least 1 cent per pound of butterfat for the different grades. The grades are "Sweet Cream", "First Grade Cream", "Second Grade Cream", and "Unlawful Cream".

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

VERMONT TO PUT FRESH
EGG LAW INTO EFFECT

Vermont Bureau of Markets is completing arrangements to put into effect on July 1 the fresh egg law recently passed in that State. Two principal features of the law are that the word "fresh" as applied to eggs is defined to mean a definite quality, and that the size of the eggs must be stated in connection with all sales or advertisements for sale of eggs.

The bureau reports that certain words like "hennerly", "new laid", "native", "today's", "nearby", "selected", are specifically designated as meaning the same as "fresh". Eggs averaging at least 24 ounces to the dozen with no egg below the weight of 23 ounces per dozen must be marked as "large". "Medium" eggs have an average weight of 21 ounces. "Pullets" have an average weight of 19 ounces per dozen, and all eggs having a size or weight average less than 19 ounces must be marked as "Peewees". Eggs unsorted as to size must be marked as "Unclassified".

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WALLACE WARNS DEALERS
UNDER PERISHABLES ACT

Purchase by a commission merchant of consigned produce which he has placed on a local auction controlled by only a few dealers, one of whom is the commission merchant himself, is "most objectionable and cannot be excused on the ground of stimulating buying and bolstering the price", according to a statement by Secretary Wallace in connection with a recent decision in a disciplinary complaint filed under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. This criticism, however, does not apply to the usual auctions which operate in the larger markets for the sale of citrus fruit and other fresh fruits and vegetables.

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APPLES RELATIVELY PROFITABLE
CROP IN NEW YORK

Apples have been one of the most profitable crops grown in New York State over a period of years, according to P. J. Findlen of New York College of Agriculture, citing farm cost accounts.

The average return for each hour of labor, from 1920 to 1933, (on the farms studied) was 64 cents as compared with a return of 49 cents an hour in 1933. In no year, it is stated, did the average returns fail to pay all other costs and to leave something for labor. The lowest return for an hour of labor was 11 cents in 1931. The average cost to grow and harvest an acre of apples in 1933 was \$86, two-thirds of which was for growing. Labor costs were 41 percent, and spray and dust materials 14 percent of the total cost to grow and harvest. High yields of apples were important for high returns.

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"DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS for Grades of Cottonseed" is the title of a mimeographed publication prepared by G. S. Meloy, Senior Marketing Specialist, and recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE RECORD

H.R. 8026, a bill covering tobacco classification and inspection, was reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture, June 5. It would authorize the investigation of tobacco marketing, the establishment of standards, inspection of tobacco sold upon auction markets, and the sampling, inspecting and weighing upon request of the owner or other financially interested person in cooperation with the State or other agencies. Appeal inspection is provided, and a tobacco market news service would be established.

H.R. 7160, a bill to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture, was passed by the Senate, June 10. Its purpose is the development and extension of agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture and of the States, the development of the extension system and the further endowment of the land grant colleges. Additional sums are appropriated to make such development possible.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

State legislatures recently passed the following laws:

Connecticut: Chapter 177, an Act concerning label requirements of special mixtures of agricultural seeds. The labeling requirements of Sec. 2077-b of the General Statutes are changed from "the name of each kind of agricultural seed which is present in the proportion of 5 per centum or more by weight of the total mixture" to "the name and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of agricultural seed present in the mixture".

Chapter 194, an Act concerning the sale and marketing of fresh eggs. This amends Sec. 513-b of 1933 Supplement to the General Statutes by adding net weight and size requirements applying to eggs sold, offered or advertised. The terms "large size", "minimum size", "small size", and "peewee size" are defined and 10 percent tolerance as to weight and size is allowed.

Chapter 227, an Act providing for a milk administrator. This law creates a milk administrator to replace the Board of Milk Control which consists of three persons. The provisions of existing law are amended to some extent. The license fee for milk dealers is increased and the amount of fine imposed for violation of the act is decreased.

Chapter 249, an Act concerning the sale of potatoes. This provides that no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale potatoes in any package or container which is not plainly marked with the name of official Connecticut or U. S. grade, which represents a standard no higher than the actual grade of the potatoes contained therein; but the term "unclassified" or "ungraded" may be substituted at the discretion of the retailer. A penalty of fine is imposed for violation.

Chapter 267, an Act concerning the pasteurization of milk and milk products. It defines pasteurization, and provides that all pasteurized milk shall be placed in final containers immediately after cooling and maintained at a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees F. until final delivery. The same provisions apply to pasteurized cream.

Florida: H. B. 78, an Act to regulate the sale and transportation of meats and meat food products slaughtered within the State of Florida. It defines the powers and duties of the State livestock sanitary board in connection therewith.

S. B. 21, an Act to protect the owner of registered field boxes, crates, receptacles or containers used in the production, harvesting, transportation, and sale of fruits and vegetables and their by-products; to provide for the registration of brands thereof and defining offences and remedies in connection with the unauthorized and unlawful possession or use thereof; to provide against obliteration, defacing, removing or changing of such registered brands; to provide and define the legal use or possession of such branded and registered field boxes, crates, containers or receptacles, and prescribing penalties for violation.

S. B. 516, to amend the cooperative marketing act of 1931 so as to provide for the amount of nonmember business of cooperative marketing associations; to require that articles of incorporation shall state the names of prospective directors; and to provide for amendment of articles of incorporation or adoption of by-laws.

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ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION NEWS

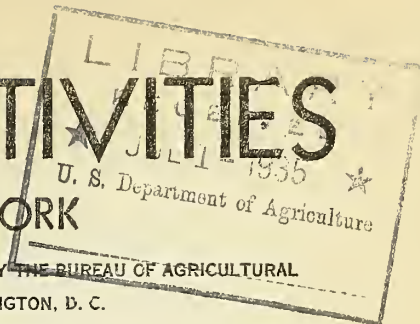
A referendum to determine whether growers of flue-cured tobacco favor a production adjustment program to follow the present program which expires with the 1935 crop will be conducted this month by the AAA. All share-tenants, share-croppers, renters and landowners actually engaged in production of tobacco in 1935 will be eligible to vote in the referendum.

A marketing agreement for cantaloupes grown in North Carolina was recently given tentative approval by Secretary Wallace.

The AAA has asked for bids on cheese, butter, and spray process skim milk. Purchases of the three commodities will be turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for distribution to needy families. Bids on American cheese will be opened June 24, the awards to aggregate about 1,000,000 pounds. All cheese must be U. S. Grade 1. Bids on butter will be opened June 25; awards are expected to total about 5,000,000 pounds. Bids on dry milk skim will be opened June 29; awards totaling about 5,000,000 pounds are expected.

Rental and benefit payments to producers cooperating in adjustment programs, expenditures in connection with programs for removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities, and other adjustment expenditures chargeable against receipts from processing taxes totaled \$790,062,385.33 as of May 1, 1935, cumulative since May 12, 1933.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK



A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
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GOVERNMENT FARM LOAN
SERVICES ARE BROADENED

The Farm Credit Act of 1935, signed by the President on June 3, reduces the interest rate on Federal land bank loans, enables the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans to finance the purchase of farms, and broadens the services offered by the banks for cooperatives in several important respects, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Effective for one year beginning July 1, 1935, interest payable on all Federal land bank loans made through national farm loan associations will be charged at the reduced rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Interest payable in the two years beginning July 1, 1936, will be reduced to 4 percent. Thereafter the rate will be that stipulated in the original loan contracts. Farmers having loans made directly by the Federal land banks pay interest rates one-half of one percent higher than rates charged farmers borrowing through national farm loan associations. The interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner's loans will remain at 5 percent a year.

Another provision of the Farm Credit Act of 1935 enables the Land Bank Commissioner to make first and second mortgage loans to farmers to finance the purchase of farms. Previously such loans were made only to refinance farm debts, provide working capital, and repurchase farms lost through foreclosure. The time in which the Commissioner can make loans to farmers has been extended to 1940.

Under the new Act the interest rate charged by the banks for cooperatives on loans secured by commodities is reduced. Formerly, many cooperatives that were financed in part by such banks, obtained commodity loans from the Federal intermediate credit banks or other institutions, which gave the cooperatives more favorable interest rates than the banks for cooperatives could offer. The amendments to the old laws also provide that the banks for cooperatives may rediscount such loans with the Federal intermediate credit banks.

The Act also allows the banks to make loans on security of physical facilities to farmers' cooperative associations engaged in purchasing farm supplies. Physical facility loans can now be made in amounts not to exceed 60 percent of the appraised value of the security offered, rather than 60 percent of the facilities financed by the loan as provided in the former Act. Cooperatives supplying farmers with various business services are now eligible to borrow from the banks as well as those engaged in marketing farm commodities or purchasing farm supplies.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for washed and sorted strawberries for freezing, and for growers' stock strawberries for manufacture were issued recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CONNECTICUT REQUIRES LABELING
OF RETAIL POTATO PACKAGES

Connecticut Legislature recently passed a law making compulsory the marking of grades on all retail packages of potatoes. Stores may sell potatoes ungraded or unclassified, but must mark the packages to that effect. Enforcement of the law has been placed in the Connecticut Department of Law.

The legislation was passed, it is stated, largely as a result of newspaper advertising in many Connecticut cities the past year in which "fancy" or "number one" potatoes were advertised when they did not come up to grade. The law also requires that potatoes shall equal the grade indicated on the packages.

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CLASS II MILK AT BOSTON
NOW BASED ON BUTTER PRICE

During the past two or three years the basis of payment for Class II milk received on the Boston market has fluctuated between cream and butter. Throughout the past winter the weighted average cost per 40-quart jug of 40 percent cream of bottling quality was used as the price basis. On May 18 the Boston license was amended by the Secretary of Agriculture to change the basis back to butter.

Beginning with May 18 and until the license is again amended the formula for determining the Boston market price on Class II milk per 100 pounds is as follows - 1.15 times the average wholesale price per pound of 92 score fresh butter at Boston as reported by the United States States Department of Agriculture, times 3.7, plus $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (To illustrate - if the butter price is 27 cents a pound the formula would be $27 \times 1.15 \times 3.7$ plus $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or \$1.233)

The butterfat differential for milk testing above or below 3.7 percent test is to be determined by taking one-tenth of 110 percent of the average price of butter. (To illustrate - if butter is quoted 27 cents a pound the formula would be 1.10×27 divided by 10, or 2.97 cents)

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PRODUCE COMPANY WITHOUT
LICENSE IS FINED

A produce company in Detroit was recently fined \$1,710 in Federal Court for operating without a license under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

Judgment was the result of a civil action at law by the Government to recover the penalties prescribed by Section 3 of the Act for carrying on the business of a commission merchant, dealer or broker without a valid and effective license. The court imposed a penalty of \$250 for the original offense and \$10 a day for the 146 days during which it continued.

Several complaints had been made by shippers against the company, but no disciplinary action could be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture since the defendant held no license which could be suspended or revoked. The penalties imposed are collectible upon any of the defendant's property which is subject to execution.

CALIFORNIA ACTIVELY
PROTECTING FARMERS

California Department of Agriculture has investigated more than 2,000 complaints in the last two years of growers who had not secured prompt payment and settlement from farm commodities sold or consigned to wholesale produce handlers. More than \$250,000 was recovered for California growers.

California law requires all buyers and commission merchants to be licensed. Dealers operating without licenses, it is stated, cause most of the annual loss to growers. Farmers are continually urged to do business only with licensed dealers.

Recently, a Los Angeles produce dealer was sentenced to one to fourteen years in San Quentin on each of thirteen counts for having issued bad checks to farmers and business men in El Centro last fall.

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STANDARD CONTAINER ACT
VIOLATORS ARE FINED

Three defendants recently were found guilty and fined in Federal courts for violating the United States Standard Container Act which is administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

One firm pleaded guilty to a charge of manufacturing substandard 1-bushel, round stave, 3-hoop baskets, with the lower hoop raised, and was fined \$10 and costs.

A manufacturer charged with making sub-standard 1/2 and 1-bushel round stave baskets of the continuous stave, flat bottom type, for fruits and vegetables, entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined \$50 and costs.

A company of distributors charged with selling sub-standard 1/2 and 1-bushel round stave baskets of the continuous stave, flat bottom type, for fruits and vegetables, entered a plea of nolo contendere on two counts and was fined \$50 and costs.

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ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION NEWS

Planting requirements having been met, the remaining reserves of the government's emergency drought seed supply have been transferred from the Seed Conservation Committee to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, the AAA has announced.

More than one million contracts, or about 10 percent less than the number signed in 1934, are in preparation for farmers who wish to participate in the 1935 corn and hog production adjustment program. It is stated that many small operators have dropped out of the program and that land covered by two or more contracts in 1934 is being covered by one contract this year.

Twelve cents per pound has been determined as the average price of lint cotton on the ten designated spot cotton markets for a representative period, as the base for determining the rate of the tax on the ginning of cotton under the Bankhead Act.

State Legislative Record

Bills Pending:

Illinois. H.B. 1148, an Act declaring an emergency concerning the production and distribution of milk, creating a milk marketing board, and defining its powers and duties.

H.B. 1149, an Act to regulate the production, transportation, processing, handling, sampling, examination, grading, labeling, and sale of milk and milk products.

Bills Passed:

Florida. H.B. No. 523, an Act relating to citrus fruit, prescribing conditions and limitations upon the sale, marketing and processing thereof, and the effect of contracts of sale and of marketing and processing agreements.

S.B. No. 198, an Act relating to mortgages or other instruments creating liens on farm equipment, live stock, agricultural, horticultural and fruit crops, planted, growing and to be planted, grown and raised, or any of them, securing existing indebtedness and/or future advances, including optional and obligatory advances; providing for the priority of such mortgages or other instruments, and providing when this Act shall become effective.

S.B. No. 444, an Act to regulate and control the distribution of fluid milk and cream and for this purpose to create a Florida Milk Control Board defining its jurisdiction, powers and duties during the existing emergency and to declare an emergency exists; to provide for the legal succession by this Board herein created of the Milk Control Board established by Chapter 16078 Laws of Florida of 1933.

Nebraska. H.R. No. 689, an Act to appropriate \$127,000 from the Grain Warehouse Fund now in the custody of the State Treasurer, or so much thereof as may be required to pay all persons who have paid excess farm storage fees as required by Section 4 of Chapter IV of the 1933 Session Laws and not required for the proper administration of said Act, and to pay the expenses of the Nebraska State Railway Commission in making the refund of such fees, and to declare an emergency.

H.R. No. 541, an Act to amend Sections 81-1802, 81-1803 and 81-1804, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1929, relating to seeds; to provide for the approval of tags and labels for all agricultural seeds and mixtures thereof by the Department of Agriculture and Inspection and to repeal said original sections.